The Bombay Gazette

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No. 10,865—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH [illegible] CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding [illegible] in Egypt. [illegible] MAILS are now being landed at [illegible] Quarantine, which is still imposed at [illegible] Continental Ports, PREVENTS the [illegible] the QUICKEST route by [illegible] England is to proceed to PLY-[illegible] [illegible] of the steamers will continue to be [illegible] as possible. The last four steamers [illegible] the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 23 [illegible] the Continental route is again open, passengers [illegible] Return Tickets will be allowed an ex[illegible] if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1883. FRIDAY.
L.	AUSTRALIA...	3661	600	F. Alderton	..28th Sept.
—	BOKHARA....	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L.	ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th ,,
—	LOMBARDY ..	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th ,,
L.	ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th ,,
—	GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L.	CLYDE.........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th ,,
—	SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th ,,
L.	MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd ,,
—	VENETIA.......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th ,,

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th ,,
NEPAUL..........	3536	600	J. Reeves	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN..........	[illegible]	600	A. Symons	..16th ,,
HYDASPES........	2981	500	G. Scrivener	..30th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do....	340		II do.	350	
III do....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within th[illegible] six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday [illegible] 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday .... [illegible] 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are [illegible] board free of charge, by the Company's steam[illegible] leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available [illegible] 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route R 95 Brighton Route R [illegible]
..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. [illegible]
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 [illegible]
,, ..II do. do. .. 105 [illegible]

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th Sept. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ½ charge.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ....1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
VORWAERTS	F. Egger........	2,391	450	28th Sept.
PANDORA...........	G. Sturli.......	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE...........	P. Crillovich....	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 450	Rs. 280	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
BERENICE........	P. Crillovich...	3,500	550	27th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

ITALIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1883.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Just arrived REAL GOLD IMITATION DIAMOND RINGS, set with three stones; of the very highest finish. Price only Rs. 12-8. The Diamond for LUSTRE and BEAUTY EQUAL the FINEST GEMS, and it is only by KNOWN TESTS that they CAN BE DETECTED. (I Postal note for As. 8 must accompany order.)

"THE MODEL HOUSEKEEPER,"

Containing useful and practical receipts in every Branch of "Cookery," together with medical and other Miscellaneous Recipes of invaluable use. It is a positive necessity that EVERY HOUSE SHOULD POSSESS a COPY. Price As. 6, post free, by V. P. P. As. 10. MANAGER, Co-operative Stores Co., Serampore.

PUNJAB NOTES AND QUERIES,

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people.

EDITED BY
CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I., &c.,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Subscription—Rs. 4 annually.

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AGENTS:

London..............	Messrs. Trübner & Co.
Leipzig..............	Herr Kohler.
Chicago, U. S. A.	Messrs. Jameson & Morse.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the property and credits of DINSHAWJEE FRAMJEE WADIA, who died at Bhoosawul on the 7th day of May, 1883, has been granted on the 17th day of August, 1883, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his widow DHUNBAIJEE. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased are hereby required on or before the 22nd day of September, 1883, to send to the undersigned at their office, No. 5, Church Gate-street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the administratrix will [illegible] the assets of the said deceased [illegible] having regard [illegible] to the claims of which [illegible] shall then have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay [illegible] to the said administratrix or to the undersigned on her behalf. Dated this 21st day of August, 1883.

[illegible] & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,460 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 29th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th September, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEMI-SUITES,
Consisting of Brooch and Earrings in Silver and Gold,
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 300, Cash.
Jewellery of every description on sale by
TREACHER & Co , Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
SALVERS AND WAITERS,
In a variety of neatly handsome patterns.
8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 inches diameter.
Each from Rs. 18 to Rs. 70, cash.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES,
COMPRISING
Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, Covered Sugar Basin and Cream Jug.
From Rs. 58 to Rs. 175.

BACHELOR'S MINIATURE SETS.
From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 125, Cash.

FAMILY SERVICES.
From Rs. 150 to Rs. 250, Cash.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE
Of every description on sale by
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

MORDAN'S CELEBRATED
GOLD AND SILVER
PEN AND PENCIL CASES.
Plain, Fluted, Engine-turned, and Engraved;
Slide, Spiral, double, and spring mounts;
with or without Attachment Ring.
From Rs. 4-8, Silver, to Rs. 100, Gold, Cash.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENS.
Each from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 14-8, Cash.

MORDAN'S PENCIL LEADS
In Boxes of 1 Dozen,
At Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-8, Cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

BLOTTING CASES.
RUSSIA OR RICHLY GILT TURKEY MOROCCO,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
Each Rs. 12 to Rs. 50, Cash.

ROLLED MOROCCO,
FOR USE IN STUDY OR OFFICE,
Each Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 12, Cash.

BLOTTING PAPERS AND PADS
Of superior quality, and
STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY
TREACHER AND Co., Limited.

COMPOUND ESSENCE OF
INDIAN BAEL-FRUIT.

A NEW but specific and unfailing remedy for acute and chronic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. It is chiefly composed of Indian Bael-Fruit Essence and other Medicines recommended for the cure of these Diseases.

Per bottle As. 8, 14, and Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ALBAN WHISKY,
(Bottled in England,)

IS agreeable, and of full flavour, never imported before in India, selected by a well-known Wine Merchant House of London.

Per Dozen, R 24.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON AND CO.
HAVE JUST UNPACKED

PEPPER'S SULPHOLINE LOTION.
Price Re. 1-12.

PEPPER'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM.
Price Re. 1-12.

MELLIN'S FOOD.

Small Bottles	Re. 0 14
Large Bottles	,, 1 8

ROOKE'S ELIXIR.
Price Rs. 3.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER.
As. 14 and Re. 1-4 per bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC BRUSHES
And other goods of similar kind.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.
Packets containing 500 sheets each, Re. 1-4.

SILK STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ABDOMINAL BELTS, &c.

SMELLING SALT-BOTTLES,
From As. 8 to Rs. 5.

TAMAR INDIEN,
The specific for Constipation.
Price Re. 1-12.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY.

WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.

Price Lists of other goods sent free on application.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SUTTON'S FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 16 packets including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium.
Portulaca.
Balsam.
Stocks.
Marigold.
Antirrhinum.
Convolvulus.
Candytuft.
Aster.
Nemophila, &c.

Cash Price, Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Flower Seeds containing 20 packets, including the following varieties:—

Sweet Pea.
Mignonette.
Nasturtium.
Nemophila.
Balsam.
Zinnia.
Poppy.
Sweet William.
Convolvulus.
Candytuft.
Aster.
Phlox.
Dianthus.
Larkspur.
Stock.
Marigold, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 5-8.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 24 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.
Beet.
Brocoli.
Cabbage.
Cucumber.
Celery.
Cauliflower.
Cress.
Carrot.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsley.
Peas.
Radish.
Turnip, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 3-12.

A tin of Vegetable Seeds containing 40 packets, including the following varieties:—

Beans.
Beet.
Borecole.
Brocoli.
Cabbage.
Cress.
Carrot.
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Cucumber.
Kohl Rabi.
Leek. Onion.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Parsley.
Peas.
Radish.
Spinach.
Turnip.
V. Marrow, &c.

Cash Price Rs. 7-8.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

The Seeds being specially packed, from knowledge gained in previous Seasons, by a process purposed to preserve, unimpaired, the power of germination, and prevent disappointment.

We have MESSRS. SUTTON'S assurance that samples of the whole of these Seeds have been tested prior to Shipment with, in each instance, the most satisfactory results, the experiments indicating that nothing better could be desired,

Special Agents for MESSRS. SUTTON'S Home-grown Seeds for the Bombay Presidency—

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMMENSE VARIETY OF NEW MATERIALS. GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

Superior Fit and Finish.

DRESS SUITS, 75 TO 100
VISITING SUITS, 64 TO 80
TRAVELLING SUITS, 30 TO 48.

Immense Variety of New Materials

CASH DISCOUNT—2 Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH! FERRINTOSH!! FERRINTOSH!!!

WHY IS FERRINTOSH THE BEST WHISKY EXTANT? Because you may drink *ad libitum* at night and get up next morning with a clear head.

Rs. 22-8-0 per dozen.

SOLD ONLY BY

B. PHILLIPS AND CO.,
17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY. AND TEMPLE-HOUSE, POONA.

AUSTRALIAN PROVISIONS.

Boiled Mutton.
,, Beef.
Brawn.
Pork Sausages.
Sheep Tongues.
Jams.
Butter.
Mustard.
Patent Prepared Barley.
Maize Meal.
Maizena.
Cornflour.
Bates' Farinaceous Food for Infants.
Corned Beef.
Rabbit and Onions.

Also

English, American, French, and Indian Oilmanstores and Condiments, fresh, in stock, all priced at the lowest cash rates to wholesale and retail purchasers.

Apply for Price List to

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,

SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet. &c...	14	8
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, extra quality...	20	0
,, quarter sheets	10	8
,, sheets and rollers (best quality)...	30	0
,, ,, ,, (extra ,,)...	32	0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets	10	8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material... ... ... Rs. 45 and	50	0

&c., &c., &c.

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.
HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.
REGULATION SADDLES.
NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.
FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,
&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

RICAHRDSON AND CRUDDAS.

BYCULLA IRON-WORKS AND METAL-MART, BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING FIRM, CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY AND STORES AVAILABLE FROM STOCK:—

10 and 12-H. P. Clayton and Shuttleworth Portable Engines.
12, 16, and 20-H. P. Shanks's Caledonian Horizontal Engines.
20-H. P. Shanks's Cornish Boilers.
8 and 10-H. P. Shanks's Vertical Engines and Boilers.
12 and 22 cwts. Shanks's Steam Hoists.
4, 6, 7, and 8 inch Gwynne's Invincible Centrifugal Pumps, with wrought-iron Piping.
Lift and Force, and Contractor's Hand-Pumps.
Pulsometers.
Hand Fire-engines.
Radial, Double and Single geared, and Bench Drilling Machines.
Lathes and other Tools.
Portable and Fixed Mortar Mills.
Engineer's and Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Bar Plate, Angle, and Tee Iron of guaranteed quality.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON OF SUPERIOR BRANDS.
Rolled Iron Beams of a great variety of sections, imported to special order.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES SUBMITTED FOR IRON ROOFING, MARKETS AND OTHER BUILDINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, &c.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS
BOMBAY.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
1, East-street, POONA.
43, Esplanade-road, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO. INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO., ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS, &c.

WE are prepared to execute orders for PLAIN or ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS and SINGLE CASTINGS up to 7 tons in weight.

AGENCY:—We have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Bombay, Western India, Punjab, and North-West Provinces, for Messrs. J. and H. GWYNNE'S INVINCIBLE PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY.

We are represented by Messrs. GEO. ALLAN & Co., 10, Austin Friars, London, through whom we are prepared to import by wire, Machinery, Rolled Beams, &c., not available in Bombay.

Mr. GEORGE ALLAN, M.I.C.E., whose long experience in connection with India is well known, affords a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to us will be carefully executed.

WORKS—MODY BAY.
OFFICE—28, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR'S AGENT for Railway work. Apply by letter to

Messrs. REDMOND & STEPHENS, Contractors,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Gadag.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL,
DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL Duns.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8	per mensem.
at age 30	Rs. 21- 2-0	
at age 40	Rs. 48- 5-4	

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

Aug. 1883.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-81 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total..................	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara..................	2,250
Central Division of Kanara....................	150
Southern Division of Kanara..................	1,700
Total.............	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the Forests; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM. It has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for [illegible]

Full Directions with each bottle. Retailed by chemists all over the world. [illegible]

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 8, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
[illegible]

THE INDIAN REVIEW,
CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper, and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

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W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street,
Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance,
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND for the period ending 30th June, 1883, at the rate of Rs. 70 per share, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1883, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 8th day of September, 1883. Dividends will only be paid on the production of Share Certificates.

P. PRO. JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
J. C. MITCHELL,
Attorneys to the Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
Bombay, 21st September, 1883.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-mentioned Company will be held at the Company's Branch Office, No. 9, Hummum-street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 29th September, at 4-30 o'clock p. m., for the transaction of the undermentioned business:—

To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ended 31st July, 1883.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect a Director for the current year in place of Dr. T. Blaney who retires in rotation, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Wm. Newell in place of Mr. Fred. King.

To elect an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
W. J. FARROW,
Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1883.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of ANPURNABAI, widow of LUKSHUMAN RAGHUNATH SIRDHANKAR, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

ANANDIBAI, widow of RAMJEE GUNESH SETTIA, the Executrix according to the tenor of the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby CITED to COME and SEE the PROCEEDINGS, if they think fit, before the grant of probate.

Witness LYTTELTON HOLYOAKE BAYLEY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

F. H. DE BRITO.
The 8th day of Sept., 1883.

ANANDIBAI, in person

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1883, at 3 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1883.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To appoint directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint auditors for the year 1883-84 and to fix their remuneration.

5th.—To consider and pass a resolution on the application of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals requesting the Company to sanction a contribution for the maintenance of the proposed hospital for animals, &c.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ઠા૦ મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th September, 1883.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the above company will be closed from 21st September, 1883, to 6th October, 1883, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Just received a splendid assortment for racing and ordinary use; also a few YOUTH'S TRICYCLES; all of BEST COVENTRY MAKE, with Ball bearings, &c., &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co. 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SEWING MACHINES are unequalled for speed, capacity, beauty of stitch, durability, portability, and external ornamentation. Price lists post free. For cash or on hire.—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwer, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

HANDSOME bay Waler MARE, FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at BENNETT'S, very quiet to ride and drive.

MARINE LINES.—TO BE LET for 2 or 3 months, from the 15th October, a FURNISHED HOUSE, open to the sea. Apply to E. D., care of Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED, CHIEF ENGINEER for s. s. "Empress of India," salary Rs. 300. Apply KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NOTICE.—BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH OPEN DAILY from sunrise to sunset.

MRS. PRYER has received her new stock of millinery, parasols, kid and mousquetaire gloves, feathers, flowers, fans, &c. Meadow-street.

ST. PAULI LAGER BEER.—Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 28 per case of 8 doz. pints. Retail Agent, Cursetji Jeewaji Mhow, 40, Meadow-st.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, a pair of strong and steady ARAB or AUSTRALIAN HORSES. Apply H. F. FERNBANK, 154, Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill, any time before twelve o'clock.

WANTED, for one year, more or less, from 1st November next, FURNISHED BUNGALOW containing four bedrooms. Apply H. F. FERNBANK, 154, Wilderness-road, Malabar Hill.

WANTED, by a European firm, a CASHIER with knowledge of accounts, good writing indispensable. Salary Rs. 60 per month to start with. Good security required. Apply in own hand-writing, with copies of testimonials, to A. B., care of this paper.

STOLEN or STRAYED on Sunday night, the 16th inst., a small white curly hair DOG, marked on the ears ash colour, answers to the name Daisy. Anybody bringing the same to M. O. WARD, Foreman, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, shall be well rewarded.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!!! "Rein n'est si beau qu'un enfant qui s'endort." "Rein n'est si gracieux qu'un enfant qui s'eveille." To be had at BARTON & Co., Bombay.

P. RATANJEE WATCHMAKER.—Repairs Watches, Clocks, Chronometers, Musical-boxes and instruments used in navigation on reasonable terms. The repairs are thorough and have always given entire satisfaction. Special attention bestowed on this branch of business.

HUNGARIAN CLARETS.—Scegzarder Rs. 12. Eclauer Rs. 15. Ofner Rs. 17 per doz. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

TELEPHONE! TELEPHONE! TELEPHONE! GREAT REDUCTION in RATES. Apply to Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

GENT.'S HOSIERY.—New Goods in every variety just imported for this department.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WANTED by a Gentleman a COUPLE of BRIGHT, AIRY ROOMS in the Fort with or without board. Apply "Z. Y. X.", this paper.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

NOVELTIES in real silver ALBERT CHAINS, new designs, at Rs. 7 only. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

MRS. HANNAH BARD has taken over charge of THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, and requests the public to patronise the place.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 15, Meadow-str.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN, bed sheets, Turkish honeycomb, and huckaback towels, &c., at Y. A. LACKA & Co., General Outfitters, Fort Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, bay polo PONY, good looking, sound, handy, free from vice, perfect hack and good across country. Also saddle, 3 bridles (1 double), 2 sets cape, girths, and polo sticks. Price for the lot Rs. 250. Owner going home. Address C. B., *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE IN STOCK.—MaCarthy Patent self-feeding double action COTTON GINS by Platt Bros., Horizontal Engines of sizes, workshop tools, lathes, drilling and shaping machines, &c., at Machine Depot, 63, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, and superfine Flour in Tins, Bags and Barrels.—PEARSE, by appointment to H. E. the Governor, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to receive applications for the OCCUPATION of PLOTS of GROUND at the Colaba Cotton Green during the ensuing season.

Particulars regarding rent, &c., can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 21st September, 1883.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

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INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantageous terms offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
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MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of GUNNIES and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming cotton season. These requirements may be tendered for separately or together:—

Broach, Pallej, Randere, Samnee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrawuttee, Agra.

Tenders will not be received after the 14th October 1883. The company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, September 21, 1883.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per share WILL BE PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, 6, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 13th September, 1883, on production of Share certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
JAMES MOORE,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1883.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court—

In re Joseph Francis Sleeman, traded as Sleeman & Co., some office furniture consisting of—office writing-tables, chairs, cupboard, copying-press, screens, bookstand, hanging punkah, clock, treasury safe, coir-matting, &c.

Also in re Augustus Day and another, some household furniture, consisting of—drawing-room sofas and chairs, round and side table, cheval glass and writing-table.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1883.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF WHEAT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, F shed, on account of the concerned—Ex s.s. Lepanto.

About 163 bags wheat.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Share Bazaar, by order of Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Oonwalla, and on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Muncherjee Mistry—

5 shares in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Nos. 1,007, 1,099, 1,121, 2,915, 1,486.

2 shares in the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld., Nos. 612, 1629.

Half-share in the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Ld., No. 91.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Hotel de l' Europe No. 40, Meadow-street, the whole of the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood hotel furniture, handsome mahogany full-sized slate billiard table by John Bennett and Co. with balls, cues, lamps, marking board, &c., complete, liquor bar, bedsteads, dining and writing tables, drawing and dining-room chairs, couches, &c., the same comprises glassware, dinner and tea services, cutlery, &c., handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished hotel furniture, such as dining-table in 6 pieces, circular dining-tables, sideboard, mallet pattern without-arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, and oblong tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, sofas, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by John Bennett, with balls, cues, marking board, complete, billiard lamp, teak and camp cots, dressing and washing-tables, cupboards, large pier glasses in gilt frame, dispense articles, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram
1 do. do. do. buggy.
1 bay waler mare quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted brougham in good order.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Breach Candy, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of J. Gordon, Esq., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood English-made and mahogany household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, very rich table ornaments, a handsome English-built light mail-phaeton, sets of harness, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of J. Brooks, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Army Clothing, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st proximo, sell by Public Auction at 1 p.m., at the Army Clothing Department, Nesbit-lane, Byculla—

100 bales cloth serge and 1 ather cuttings.
82 yards rifle green and yellow broadcloth, cloth and serge, remnants, serge frocks, knickerbockers and gaiters, Native infantry cloth and serge, trousers, sashes, 1,200 skins, black sewing silk, carpets, lotas, &c.
708 unserviceable cork helmets, puggrees, &c.
140 great coats, infantry capes, &c.
3827 ,, ,, followers.
750 sheets waterproofs.
816 coats lascars or followers.
91 pyjamas do.
2324 belts, flannel.
71 canvas forks.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within three days from the day of sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayre and Soehne, first-rate pictures, rich table ornament, the property of E. C. Roberts, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1883.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TURNTABLES.

FOR SALE, at the low price of Rs. 500 each, delivered into Railway Wagons or Boats in Bombay, NEW WROT IRON TURNTABLES of modern design, 15 feet diameter for 5' 6" gauge.

Lithographed drawing of section and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 12th Sept., 1883.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS,
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price Re 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICES.

INSTRUMENTS
FOR
CHRISTY MINSTREL BANDS.

		Rs.	a.
Violins, good, from	Rs. 5 to	20	0
Violins, the best models, from	,, 25 ,,	150	0
Violas or Tenor Violins	,, 35 ,,	85	0
Violincellos, strong and good tone	,, 80 ,,	100	0
Double Bass three string machine head		150	0
Banjos, strong, well made, Kentucky shape, with 5, 6, or 7 strings, peg head or with machine	,, 10 ,,	30	0
Anglo-German Concertina, best finish, in strong box, with lock and key	,, 15 ,,	40	0
German Concertinas of the best make	,, 8 ,,	12	0
German Melodiums, with 10 keys, celeste stop	,, 16 ,,	20	0
Flutinas, best make, with 10 pearl keys and semitones		25	0
Do. do. with 12 keys and semitones		30	0
Ocarinas, perfected kind, a great addition to a Minstrel Band	,, 1-8 ,,	12	0
Ornithophones, a perfect imitation of a singing bird	each	1	8
Mouth Harmonicas, a charming musical instrument, easily learned	each Rs. 1-8 to	10	0
A large variety, some with bell accompaniment.			
Flutes and Piccolos, in large variety, from	,, 4 ,,	60	0
Flageolets, with and without Piccolo head, from	,, 7 ,,	20	0
Brass Whistles, with tipped mouth-piece, in all keys	each Annas 8 ,,	1	0
Brass Cylindrical Flageolets, in perfect tune and any key	each	2	8
Tambourines, with 6 double jingles, screw adjusted head, 12-inch diameter		6	0
Larger Tambourines	each Rs. 7 to	12	0
Professional Tambourines, very strong, for hard work, 9 inch to 12 inch	,, 2 ,,	3	8
Nigger Bones, real Round-o'-Beef prepared and hardened	per set	2	0
Castanettes, Ebony	per set	2	8
Triangles and Strikers	,, 3-8 ,,	7	0
Jingles or Sleigh Bells	per set	3	0
Burnt Cork Paste, washes off easily with soap, yet not affected by perspiration, in tin boxes	each	0	12
Cornets, strong, useful and perfectly in tune, complete with mouth-pieces and crooks	,, 35 ,,	50	0
Guitars, with machine heads, strongly made, Spanish and Panormo shape	,, 25 ,,	75	0

Separate illustrated and detailed lists free by post.
CHRISTY MINSTREL SONGS IN VARIETY.
NIGGER FARCES, JOKES AND CONUNDRUMS.

Orders from up-country to be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Sole Agents in Bombay for
FRENCH'S (LATE LACEY'S) ACTING EDITION OF PLAYS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 3 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

CLASSIC PANELS.—Beautifully executed classic subjects, mounted in panels under glass Can be framed if required. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SYMPATHETIC entire iron-frame overstrung Grand Square Pianos, made upon an entirely new and scientific principle, by which the jingling of the damper wire, so common in Square Pianos, is entirely obviated.

OCARINAS.—An improved kind, at from Re. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction Books 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES.—Any note, from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder bore improved kind. Conical form Re. 1 for large sizes, and 12 annas each for smaller. Cylinder from Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8 each.

BILLIARD-PLAYERS are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own game. Made in German-silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Re. 1-8 and Re. 1 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of [illegible] Vocal, Instrumental and Dance [illegible] SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

PIANO CANDLE-STICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 21, 18, and 16 per pair. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Champagne, R & R	Rs. 24 0	—
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	..
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs. 60 0
From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ayen Champagne.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra		,, 44 0
MOSELLE. From Messrs. Fucks & Reisel Leipzig.		
Josephshoefer (still)	,, 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS. From G. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	..
Geisenheimer	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	—
From Otto Prumm, Mayence.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, ..	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, 23 0
Liebfraumilch	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	..
Josephshoefer	,, 29 0	,, 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc.		
Sauternes	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche	,, 30 0	...
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Haut Sauternes	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
ITALIAN WINES. From Messrs. Rizzetti & Ray, Turin.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Grugustinsseux	,, 16 0	..
Barolo	,, 18 0	..
Nebialo	,, 18 0	..
Monforte Wine	,, 20 0	..
Vin Pinot Bianco	,, 22 0	..
CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From A. Dupille Macau Medoc.		
Chateau La Begoree	,, 24 0	..
From Messrs. Munzer & Spann, Bordeaux.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose		,, 28 0
From Messrs. Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	,, 28 0	..
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	,, 30 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * Cognac	,, 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac * * * Very Old	,, 34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky *	,, 22 0	...
Do. do. * *	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)	...	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, 5 0	..
Romford Bitter Ale	,, 5 0	..
Kaiser Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
		Per doz. Impl. Pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 8
SUNDRIES.		Per doz pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	..
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	,, 39 0	..
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes	,, 8 0	..
Do. do. Pints		,, 6 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.	a
Swedish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1	1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0	10
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1	3
Hams Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs	per lb.	0	12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)	per tin.	2	8
Do. do. (small ,,)		1	8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)		1	8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)		1	8
do. do. do.		0	13
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1	6
do. do.		0	12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1	9
do. do.		0	12
Mockturtle Suppe (Mockturtle Soup)		0	11
Oxtail Suppe (Ox-tail Soup)		0	11
Sellery (Celery)		0	14
Do. do.		0	10
Do. do.		0	..

Nett Cash.

Also a variety of tinned Vegetables, such as Peas, Carrots, French Beans, mixed Vegetables, &c.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August, 1883.

CALENDAR.—SEPTEMBER, 1883.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter .... Sept. 23rd, 5h. 42·1m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	3rd Autum Ember Day Polo Tournament, 4-30 p.m. Rifle Meeting, Poona.	5 50	5 55	2 56m 2 47a	8 50m 9 3a
Sun. 23	18th Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 55	3 53m 3 42a	10 0m 10 7a
Mon. 24	Polo Tournament, 4-30 p.m. New Berar Co., 3 p.m. Rifle Meeting, Poona.	5 51	5 54	5 0m 5 58a	11 45m 11 41a
Tu. 25	Eng. Mail expected, evening.* Rifle Meeting, Poona.	5 51	5 53	6 28m 6 37a	— — 1 17a
Wed. 26	Town Council, 3 p.m. New Dhurumsey S. & W. Co., 3 p.m. Sind Press Co., 4 p.m. Rifle Meeting, Poona.	5 51	5 52	7 48m 8 15a	1 13m 2 27a
Thr. 27	Polo, Tournament, 4-30 p.m. Bombay F. Insurance Co., 3 p.m. M. Petit S. & W. Co., 3-30 p.m. Mazagon S. & W. Co., 4 p.m. Rifle Meeting, Poona.	5 51	5 51	8 49m 9 14a	2 24m 3 14a
Fri. 28	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Rifle Meeting, Poona. New Indian Press Co., 4 p.m. Departure of English-mail, per s.s. Australia, 5 p.m.	5 51	5 50	9 33m 10 2a	3 17m 3 52a

* By s.s. Lombardy, left Aden at 10 p.m. on Wednesday.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 23.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 242 and 6.
Te Deum—Helmore.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Litany.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield.
Hymns 292 and 223.
Anthem—"O Saviour of the World."—Goss.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 27.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
TENTH ANNUAL CHORAL FESTIVAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 23.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 23.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 205, 186, and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 450, 270, and 420.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 23.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service and Catechising.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon by Father Rivington.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATTEEPOORA.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 23.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 228, 237, and 287.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 23.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 34, 260, and 107.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 38, 251, and 232.

HARBOUR MISSION.

EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 23.
11 a.m.—S. S. Lisnagrieve, harbour.
6-30 p.m.—S. S. Wistow Hall, Prince's Dock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Italia in the Prince's Dock to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Tournament, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Australia (s), from Australia; Preston (s), Aden; Flamsteed (s), New Castle; Mobile (s), Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Newminster (s), for Havre; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee Coast and Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Lucinda entered, and the s.s. Africa and Newminster left, the dock yesterday.

THEFT.—Chundoo Durga, *alias* Mudrai, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon two separate charges of theft of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 21 from a chawl in the Falkland-road, [illegible] to an accumulated term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Rambiran Gungapursad, a Purdasee clerk of the Superintendent of Telegraphs, who recently arrived from Surat, and is at present living at Mody Bay, reported to the police on Thursday last the loss of eight currency notes of Rs. 10 each, alleged to have been stolen from his coat-pocket during his absence from his house.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at 3rd Marine-lane, on the body of Awabai, woman, aged twenty-two. Deceased was the wife of Cooverjee Bazonjee, a bailiff of the Small Cause Court. In consequence of frequent quarrels with her mother-in-law, she took a quantity of yellow arsenic, and died from its effects. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ASSAULT.—Narayen Anundrao, a clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, and Madharao Anundrao, a clerk in the Registrar's Office, High Court, appeared yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Sadanund Ballajee. The first accused was convicted and fined Rs.5, and the other was discharged with a warning.

STEALING LIQUOR.—Edward Clifton, *alias* C. F. Gomes, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a bottle of country-liquor, valued at Re. 1-8, from the liquor-shop of Narrayen Jugoo, on the Esplanade Cross-road, near the Arthur Crawford Market. The prisoner, on admitting a previous conviction for a similar offence, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

REWARD FOR LONG SERVICE.—We are informed that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, on the recommendation of the Calcutta and Bombay Governments, granted the pension of an Honorary Surgeon to pensioned Senior Apothecary Ignacius Lawrence, of Ahmednuggur, from the date of his retirement, in recognition of his long and meritorious services in the Bombay Medical Department.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court were held yesterday by adjournment from Monday evening last, for the purpose of hearing an application for reduction of sentence in the case of Goolam Hoosein Hassan Ali, who was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years for a fraud upon the Currency Department. No application, however, was made; and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Erskine-road, on the body of Awabai, a child, four years of age. Deceased was the daughter of Dadabhoy Hormusjee, a turner in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. She died from the effects of burns which she sustained by her clothes having accidentally caught fire from a naked kerosine-oil lamp which was left standing on a box about 18 inches from the ground. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held at Worlee yesterday, on the body of Gowria Mahadoo, aged twenty-five years. Deceased was a domestic servant in the employ of Koshall Suddasew, living at Worlee. He had been subject to fits once or twice a month all his life. On the Wednesday afternoon, while bringing a load of grass from a field, he suddenly dropped down in a fit and died. He was found lying dead in the field with the grass beside him. The verdict was that death was caused by epilepsy.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—Dewjee Amroota, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of wrongfully confining his wife, Radhi, by fastening her hands and feet with a string to the door-post of his house, at Mount-road, Mazagon, on the previous night. The woman, it appears, had been tied to the door-post at about midnight by her husband, for fear of her running away from the house. A policeman on that beat hearing her cries, came up and liberated her at about 3 o'clock in the morning. The accused, on pleading guilty to the charge, was fined Rs. 15.

A MARWAREE "FENCE."—Moonia Bapoo Takari, a Marwaree, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged, at the instance of Inspector C. R. Jefferies, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with dishonestly receiving and retaining gold ornaments and cash of the value of Rs. 490, the property of Gooma Motee, which had been stolen from him while travelling from Bombay to Erinpoora, on the Rajputana and Malwa State Railway, on or about the 19th July last. The prisoner was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was also convicted upon a second charge of escaping from legal custody on the 11th August last. He was sentenced to a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

THE MAILS FOR ENGLAND.—A notification has been issued by the Post Office to the effect that on and after the 28th instant, the Europe mail-steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Friday in the fair season, and that the following will be the hours for closing mails, to come into operation from the said date:—Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p. m.; newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 p. m.; registered letters—up to 2 p. m.; registered letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 p. m. and 2-30 p. m.; late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-15 p. m.; the latest hour for posting ordinary overland covers at the several branch post offices will be 3 p. m., and registered letters at 1-30 p. m.; fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Europe mail-steamer after 4-15 p. m. [illegible] the payment of an additional [illegible] All others will be refused.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

THE LONG-PENDING "CHINA SUIT."

RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE CHENOY AND OTHERS *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment to-day in this matter, which was argued for several days a short time ago. The Advocate-General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Farran and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the defendants.

His lordship said that this suit was brought by the original plaintiffs, Rustomjee Burjorjee and Hormusjee Jewanjee, against the defendants' firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., for an account in respect of certain purchases of tea, alleged to have been made in China by the defendants' firm on account of the plaintiffs, and the consignment of the same to England, and its sale there. The defendants by their written statement admitted the fact of the dealings alleged, and were willing that those accounts, and all others between the parties, should be taken under the direction of the court, alleging that, on such accounts being taken, the plaintiffs would be found debtors, not creditors, on the whole transactions. Such an account was ordered on the 19th March, 1870: and it is still proceeding in the Commissioner's office. On the 22nd February, 1873, Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia purchased from the original plaintiffs the claim made by them in this suit; and on the 7th March, 1881, he was joined as party plaintiff. The original plaintiffs, although they remained on the record, took no part in the suit. The present proceeding arose under rule 456 of the Equity Rules of this court. On the 21st June, 1882, the Comm [redacted] sioner, at the instance of the plaintiffs, issued warrant ordering the defendants to show cause w they should not produce and give full and gener inspection of all books and papers in their posse sion, power, and control, including the books an papers relating to the late firm of Peerbhoy Khalukdina and Co. of Bombay, and including all books and papers deposited in the office of the Commissioner, and why the seals placed on the books deposited in the office of the Commissioner should not be removed, so that the plaintiffs might have full and general inspection of such books. The Commissioner dismissed this warrant after hearing the parties. He now, under section 456 of the Equity Rules, made a special report to this court, in order that the opinion of the court might be taken thereon. He reported that, on the 14th February, 1883, he dismissed the warrant without prejudice to the right of the plaintiffs to apply for an order or orders under section 130 of the Civil Procedure Code for the production of such particular accounts in the defendants' books as they might show to be relevant to the matters in question in this suit. Very long affidavits were read to his lordship, and were made the basis of much able argument for and against this decision of the Commissioner. His lordship had since re-read with much attention these affidavits, both alone and in connection, not only with the arguments founded upon them, but also with the reports of oral evidence and the correspondence. His lordship thought, however, that a careful analysis of the law of discovery and inspection imperatively led him to a decision that dispensed with any elaborate discussion of those arguments, affidavits, and documents. The ordinary course of proceeding as regards discovery and inspection in a suit such as the present one, was that the defendants filed an affidavit of documents, and in that affidavit they were bound to disclose what documents material to the suit, or in the words of our Act, "relating to any matter in question in the suit," were in their possession or power; and such of those documents as they objected to produce they must specify, with the grounds of objection. To that general rule might be added another, namely, "that the affidavit of documents is conclusive as against the party seeking inspection." After mentioning the rule as now settled, the special rules made as regards traders' books, &c., his lordship said the inference to be drawn from the statement of the law was that, in the absence of special circumstances, the defendants in the present case were entitled to seal up such parts of their books as were not material to the claim which was the subject of the suit. But if the plaintiffs, either from the defendants' affidavit, or from the documents referred to in that affidavit, that is the open portions of the books in question, or from the written statement, were able to prove that the defendants had failed to disclose material matter, the plaintiffs would then be entitled to further disclosure and inspection. But that was not what the plaintiffs now asked. They could have raised such a contention, that is, that the open entries showed that some of the sealed entries were material, before the Commissioner. Mr. Farran expressly reserved to them that right under section 130 of the Code. What the plaintiffs demanded was something infinitely wider and more sweeping. They a [redacted] ll the books of the defendants, and all ac tained, should be declared o to in an order would, in his lords tinct violation of the princi which the right to inspecti was no precedent for it, save one partner against another, English cases. Two unrepor mentioned, but they were de circumstances. The questi decide was whether this case for a departure from the ordi his lordship must help the roving inquiry into the who actions of the plaintiffs wh find facts which would enab sue defendants." Not only opinion that such an order principle and precedent, bu how it could in any way serve the plaintiffs in their present claim. They, for instance, asked that the whole of the Patna opium account should be declared open for inspection. His lordship took the trouble to examine that account with the assistance of the interpreter. There were about 80 entries, [illegible] of which were open, and the rest were sealed. Those that were sealed his lordship found to be entries of opium purchases made by other parties, and consequently wholly irrelevant to the present issue. His lordship had not the least doubt that a similar examination of other accounts would give an exactly similar result. The plaintiffs no doubt had, in their affidavit, pointed out some curious facts. Some of the paras. contained statements which amounted to allegations of fraud. There were other minor apparent shortcomings in the defendants' dealings with the plaintiffs. But they did not in any way justify the present application. As to the overcharge of opium, his lordship failed utterly to see how the inspection of other people's opium dealings could assist the plaintiffs. If the charges of fraud were substantial, they would be backed by the first plaintiffs, the persons engaged in the transactions in question. But the original plaintiffs were silent. It was only the assignee of the claim, whose information was second-hand, obtained from a man who confessedly had committed perjury concerning these very transactions, that preferred these most serious charges. Even if the statements were well-founded and worthy of credit, his lordship did not think they would justify the order. There was another point of view to be considered. Mr. Lang maintained that the sole, real plaintiff in this suit was Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, who, having bought a bare right to sue, had no legal *status* to carry on the suit. The English laws, as regards maintenance and champerty are not, however, spesifically enforced in India. The law on the subject was discussed and defined in a recent case (L. R., Ind. App., 23), from which it appeared that the transaction sought to be impugned must be shown to be contrary to public policy, as tending to promote purely unnecessary litigation. The present suit hardly came within this rule. The plaint disclosed a *prima facie* substantial claim, and that claim was the subject of the assignment. But at the same time the present plaintiff was certainly not entitled to any exceptional favour at the hands of the court. It would, his lordship thought, be dangerous to allow him, a person who had no dealings whatever with the defendants, to have free and full inspection of these books. The law did not give him such a right, and while his lordship saw no exceptional grounds for his acceding to the application, he saw many reasons why he should not depart from the principle which makes materiality the test of the right to production and inspection. In conclusion, his lordship thought the Commissioner was right in his decision. He refused the roving inspection, and reserved to the plaintiffs the right to apply, under section 130, for any further particular inspection, and as there was no good reason for this application, the plaintiffs had obtained nothing by it. The costs of this motion were to be paid by the plaintiffs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—SEPT. 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

WILLIAM NUNEZ.

MR. MANKAR, applied, on behalf of William Nunez, who lately traded in Bombay in the name of Nunez Brothers, for an interim order for six months. Mr. Mankar said that four of the creditors were in England.

The Judge.—Are there any assets?

Mr. Manker.—Yes, my lord.

His lordship granted the interim order as applied for.

RE GOREJEE MAHIMASHANKAR.

MR. ARDESHEER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA moved, on behalf of a creditor named Dhunbai, for an order of adjudication under section 8 of the Act. Dhunbai stated in the petition that on the 17th February, 1882, the High Court passed a decree in her favour for Rs. 3,325 and odd in a suit in which she was the plaintiff and Gorejee Mahimashankar and another were the defendants. The costs were taxed by the Taxing Master, and the amount of the decree then reached the total of Rs. 3,927 and odd. By virtue of a warrant issued under the order of the High Court, Gorejee Mahimashankar was arrested and committed to custody. He remained in the Common Jail for six months without satisfying the decree. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that the Gorejee might be adjudged to have committed an act of insolvency, and that the proper order might be made, according to the provisions of the Act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

His lordship granted the application.

RE FRAMJEE HOSENGJEE DAROOVALA.

MR. MANKAR appeared on behalf of the insolvent, who had been in jail for three months, and moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE VAMAN HARRICHUND.

MR. MANKAR moved, on behalf of the insolvent, for leave to amend the schedule, and to serve fresh notices upon some of the creditors who lived up-country.

His lordship allowed the application.

RE J. W. A. NOCK.

MR. MANKAR obtained for the insolvent an order to amend the schedule.

RE AUGUSTUS FISHER.

THE insolvent appeared in person to obtain his discharge. In reply to his lordship, he said that he had become an insolvent several years ago. He then returned to England, and came back to this country last year, when, on several gentlemen of influence promising him assistance, he was induced to start in business again.

His lordship remarked that the insolvent had incurred debts to the extent of Rs. 6,000 between September, 1882, and July, 1883, while his assets were *nil.* The discharge was accordingly postponed for two months.

DISCHARGES.

THE following insolvents obtained their discharge during the day:—Premjee Ramjee Thacker, Rs. 227; Govind Maneckjee Pathare, Rs. 1,401; Cassum Mahomed and another, Huree Crushnajee and three others, Rs. 9,612; Pandoo Ettoo Suckia, Rs. 284; Rama Gunoo and another, Rs. 868; Calliandas Gungaram, Rs. 1,267; Ragoo Sabajee and another, Rs. 990; Nanabhai Narayen Kotharee and another, Rs. 727; Rajebin Rajana, Rs. 928; [illegible] Tribhowan Veerjee and another, Rs. 357.

AN INSOLVENT RESCUED FROM A MARWAREE'S GRASP.

RE JOHN GRANT.

THE insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,988, the assets being *nil.* The case was a peculiar one and his lordship, after due inquiry, delivered his decision to-day. His lordship, addressing the insolvent, said:—Your discharge was opposed last week, on the ground of fraudulent concealment of property and wilful errors in your schedule. The frauds were not proved against you, but your schedule was erroneous, and I gave you a week to amend it. It is now correct. I find you have been twice insolvent before, and you have always assigned the same reason, namely that your current expenses have exceeded your income. Now, under ordinary circumstances, I should not hold that to be any excuse for repeated insolvency. A man must learn to fit his expenses to his income. Small earnings do not justify him in living on his neighbours by borrowing with no hope of repayment. But I have inquired into your case, and I [redacted] with pension, y, and allowed maintenance of your- s miserable arrangement two years. It is a melancholy an who has earned a pension for in the army, and another for service in th administration. I think you have suffered enough, and I shall grant you your discharge. Your schedule now covers all your old debts. Take care that you contract no new ones.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th instant.

THE PORT TRUST ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Read Government Resolution, Legislative Department, dated 3rd September, intimating with regard to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's recommendation to add a clause to the Port Trust Amendment Bill, in order to legalise the payment from revenue of deficit interest, 1873-77, that the Bill in question was read a third time and passed by the Legislative Council on 25th August.

Resolution—To be recorded.

THE GOVERNMENT LANDING CONTRACT.

Read letter from the Acting Commissary-General, dated 7th September, intimating that he has received the sanction of Government to cancel the landing contract with Mr. Vallibhoy Khanbhoy, and to accept the offer made by the Trustees for landing and delivering Commissariat Stores, and asking that in anticipation of the execution of the contract, the work be undertaken from 10th instant. Read letter in reply, dated 11th instant, intimating that the necessary instructions have been given to the Dock Superintendent.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 10th August, offering to pay one-half of the hamallage charges on certain railway stores landed at the Dock and afterwards sent by boat to Waree-bunder. Submitted correspondence on the subject. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee, recommending that the offer be accepted.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Dock Committee is agreed to.

THEFT FROM THE DOCK SHEDS.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 3rd September, reporting that a case, supposed to contain 500 gross imitation coins, was landed *ex* Cian Maclean on 16th August; that it was in the shed until 21st idem, but that on the following day when the consignee came to take delivery it was found to be missing; and that the police have not yet succeeded in tracing it. He further states that the agents of the ship have claimed Rs. 531¼ as value of the case. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee.

[redacted]—Invoice value of the missing case [redacted] 15th August, reporting that Mess Company have not left 18" air space on that portion of the east side of their buildings not fronting the road, and recommending that as extra land cannot be given them, they be called upon to alter their wall. [illegible] in by the other members of the Land Committee, recommending that Messrs. Shepherd and Company be required to remove the corrugated iron sheets forming the wall in question, from the outer to the inner side of the columns; which, though not strictly conforming to the lease, will serve the purpose in the present instance.

Resolution.—Messrs. Shepherd and Co. should be called upon to alter their wall as recommended by the Land Committee.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NEW DOCK WORKS.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 10th September, stating that large quantities of cement concrete will shortly be required, and that it will be necessary to provide proper means for testing the quality of the Portland cement to be used. For this purpose he asks sanction to order from England a cement-testing machine of the most approved pattern, and he estimates the cost at Rs. 500 or thereby.

Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against capital.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 31st August, requesting permission to break up iron barges Nos. 27 and 29, to utilize such portions as may be of service, and to sell the remainder. He states that the barges were built in 1865, and are entirely beyond repair. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 7th September, asking sanction to the conversion of barge No. 43 into a hopper barge to be in attendance on the Priestman dredger. He states that the estimated cost is Rs. 1,200.

Resolution.—The estimated expenditure on barge No. 43, viz., Rs. 1,200, is sanctioned against dredging plant. The Resident Engineer should be asked to report the present value of the barge in question, and this should be credited to "Flotilla" capital, a corresponding debit being made against dredging plant. Barges Nos. 27 and 29 may be broken up as proposed, and the value of portions utilized, as well as of those sold, should be reported and adjusted as in the case of No. 43 barge.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from Dock Superintendent, dated 6th September, forwarding application from Messrs. Lister and Company for permission to work as stevedores in Prince's Dock.

Note.—It is proposed to grant the application.

Statement of toll on carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion from 30th July to 2nd September, Rs. 1,199-8.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 11th Sept., 1883.	For week ending 11th Sept., 1882.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	21
,, ,, out of	16	20
,, transported	16	3
,, attended to	2	4

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 10th Sept., 1883.	For week ending 10th Sept., 1882.
Vessels entered	14	7
,, left	10	7
,, remaining in dock	17	5

THE CASAMICCIOLA RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been subscribed to the Relief Fund in aid of sufferers by the earthquake disaster at Casamicciola in Italy:—

	Rs.
Previously acknowledged	Rs. 3,345
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co	100
Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co.	100
Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.	50
Abdool Hoosain H. Z., Esq.	50
Messrs. John Campbell and Co	25
Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Allbless Sons	25
Collection made at Ahmednuggur Church through Rev. A. Polehampton	25
J. F. W. Watson, Esq. (Rambagh)	5
Total Rs.	3,725

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their subscriptions to the office of the undersigned, Sassoon House, Elphinstone-circle.

F. BOZZONI,
Italian Consul.
Bombay, September 20, 1883.

RAJPUTANA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

WOOLCOMBE CUP.
Mr. Thompson's......... g w g Changed Hands.
Mr. Milner's.............. b w g Kirby.

RAJPUTANA DERBY.
Major McCall's .... c a h Wanderer.
Major Le Marchant's.. b a h Viceroy.

MHAIRWARRA CUP.
Mr. Thompson's .... g w g Changed Hands.
Mr. Bluson's..............br w g Comrade.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.
Mr. Thompson's......... g w g Changed Hands.
Major Le Marchant's.. g w g Grey Friar.

Second entries close on Oct. 1. For prospectus apply to Hon. Secy., Rajputana Races, Nasirabad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BENGAL.

The Lieutenant-Governor.—The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Thompson, returned to Darjiling by the ordinary train last Saturday. He arrived at about 4 P.M., and his reception was most enthusiastic. Such a turn-out to receive a Lieutenant-Governor was never, it is said, seen before at Darjiling. Sir Ashley Eden was popular, here, but Mr. Thompson, judging from his reception, is even more popular.—*Englishman's* Correspondent.

A False Charge of Murder.—At the Calcutta Police Court, before Mr. Henderson, one Shama Churn Dass, Head Clerk in the Remount Depôt, was charged by one Bhowanadeen, a coolie who had been working on board the Ragna, on the 6th instant, with culpable homicide amounting to murder. Accused was alleged to have struck complainant's brother with a stick and knocked him overboard, causing his death by drowning. The evidence went to show that the deceased had met his death accidentally, by having been struck by a bale of *chaff*, which was being slung at the time, and that the charge, which was a false one, had been instituted simply because he had been unsuccessful in extorting money from the accused who was superintending the landing of some goods from the above named vessel, and from Major St. Quinton who is the accused's superior officer. His worship, on the evidence before him, dismissed the case and acquitted the defendant, observing that had even a *prima facie* case been made out, he would have been bound to commit the accused for trial; but on the facts before him he was inclined to believe that the charge was entirely false. On the application of [illegible]der, who appeared for the defence, [illegible] accorded his sanction to a prosecution of the complainant for instituting a false charge.—*Indian Daily News.*

[illegible] by Torture.—Baboo [illegible], a zemindar of Gober[illegible], Baboo Annoda Prosad Mitter, a native [illegible] of the charitable dispensary in that [illegible], belonging to the first prisoner, and five durwans, also in the employ of the first accused, were charged before Mr. Gupta, at the Alipore Sessions, on the 17th instant, with obtaining confessions by torture and illegal confinement. Mr. T. A. Apcar appeared to prosecute the case on behalf of the Crown. Messrs. Jackson and Monomohun Ghose, instructed by Baboo Gunesh Chunder Chunder, appeared for the defence.

The case was originally tried before Mr. Parjiter, the Joint Magistrate of Alipore, who transferred it to the Sessions. It came on for hearing in this Court on Monday, the 10th instant, and is likely to last the whole of this week. It appears that, on the night of the 5th June, there was a robbery in the zemindar's house of some ornaments, valued at about Rs. 3,000, belonging to his niece. It was discovered on the morning of the 6th, and the zemindar was under the impression that some of his servants were implicated in it. He suspected in particular Bonamalee, the cook, Bhola, the night watchman, and Sarbo Ghose. Accordingly he is said to have ordered the hands of these men to be tied behind them, to have them beaten, and to have caused hot tongs to be applied on their arms, to extort confessions from them. That same day the house of Bonamalee was searched, and in front of his house were said to be found ten gold beads. The men were taken back to the zemindar's house, again beaten by the durwans, tortured, and confined in a room. Food was refused them for three days, and this continued up to the morning of the 10th June when they were made over to the local police as confessing prisoners. To the police, the men immediately complained of having been tortured and confined by orders of the zemindar. The durwans beat them, and the native doctor applied the galvanic battery under the arm, and they showed their marks. On the 11th the men were taken before the Deputy Magistrate of Busseerhat, and again sent down to Goberdanga on the 12th. Further inquiries were then instituted into the charge of theft, and the men were again placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Busseerhat who discharged them. While in *hajut* awaiting their trial, the men complained of having been tortured to the native doctor in charge of it but as he took no notice of the complaint, they reported the matter to the Deputy Commissioner who had called at the *hajut*, and he directed the civil hospital assistant to examine the wounds. After the release of the men an inquiry was made into the charge of torturing, which resulted in the prosecution of the zemindar and the other prisoners.

Several witnesses were examined in support of the charge, amongst whom were the men who were tortured, and the Sub-Inspector who made the inquiry. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

MADRAS.

An Organ Recital.—Mr. Wm. Douglas, St. Leger, played a selection of music on the fine organ at St. George's Cathedral on Saturday afternoon last, before an audience of nearly two hundred. The programme consisted of eight pieces, and was specially well adapted for the display of the solo stops. The Oboe and Vox Humana were greatly admired. The recital may fairly be pronounced to have been a success.—*Mail.*

A Post-Master in Trouble.—The Sub-Post-Master of [illegible], an experimental Post office, has been sentenced by the Head Assistant Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being found guilty of misappropriation of public money. The Inspector of Post Offices made a visit of surprise to the office, and on examining the cash chest, found only Rs. 30 instead of 59, the receipts under money orders for week. On being asked the reason for the balance, the post-master said that he kept the amount at his house, as the post office was not safe. He was immediately hand over to the Police. He has been convicted and sent to the house of Correction. He is a young Brahmin and will have to remain an out-caste after his release from jail.—*Western Star.*

Death of a Veteran Soldier.—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Statesman* writes:—"The death of Mr. Sheriff, an old Waterloo veteran, has just occurred. The old man was ninety years of age, but never tired of talking of the past. Colonel Cherry was very kind to the old veteran, supplying him with comforts that his pittance of pension could not obtain for him. The old man, it is said, served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Cherry's father. Mr. Macarthy, another old soldier died the same day, and, strangely enough, the regiment in which he served is now in the station, the 43rd O.L.I. Mr. Macarthy was in easy circumstances, and has left property. He joined the Department of Public Works during the halcyon days of that institution, and was able to lay by a competence."

Deaths in Madras.—From the 8th to the 14th instant, 3 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 10 Native Christains, 258 Hindus, and 26 Mahomedans, died in Madras, making a total of 304 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 296. The deaths are thus classified, 21 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 88 from fever, 38 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, and 140 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·7 per 1,000 per annum.

THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF BRITISH SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

We (*Pioneer*) have received the following letter from a private in the ranks of a regiment serving in the N.-W. Provinces. We print it without the slightest alteration, as the Government are professedly anxious to learn the opinions of the rank-and-file of the Army. The writer says:—

If "Tommy Atkins" takes the advice tendered him in your "Military Notes" of the 31st August, he will, without further ado, accept the silver bait of Rs. 120 and free the Government from no little anxiety. There is no sentiment of *esprit de corps* or "patriotism" in the question of Tommy "taking on." The former has been killed outright by recent military reforms, and the latter will only come when the occasion requires it. The question at present is merely one of money, and if Tommy is satisfied that Rs. 120 is full compensation for from two to four years further service in India, there is nothing more to be said. Tommy is compared to something very like a sheep, "where one goes they all go," but this entirely depends upon his temper when the "lead" is given him.

In most regiments it is a curious fact that the tetotallers, who come within the rules of the recent warrant, have, as a body, abstained from re-engaging, while those who have re-engaged followed the lead of some thirsty souls anxious to have a "big drink," and the regimental canteens have rapidly absorbed the thousands of rupees issued from the station treasuries, and handed over to the thirsty ones the moment they sign their names to the declaration of re-engagement. As every facility is given to Tommy to get rid of his bounty in this way, he will have leisure, in about a week's time, when he has emptied his pockets and injured his health more or less, to ask himself the question what good his "taking on" has done for him, and to regret that he didn't take the advice of his more prudent comrades, which simply amounts to this in Tommy's own vernacular: "What is the good of 'taking on' for Rs. 120 when you are sure to spend it in a few days at the canteen, and possibly get into the guard-room and cells during the process. Much better take a pleasant, healthy voyage "free, gratis, for nothing," round the Cape to England, where £18 (which is something like two hundred and twenty rupees) will be handed over to you as soon as you take your discharge; or, as you dislike soldiering in India, you can re-engage for the Brigade of Guards, which will prevent you from serving abroad during the remainder of your service, for which you will get a fair 'bounty,' furlough to visit your friends, and altogether be able to enjoy yourself in a rational and sensible manner."

Such is the advise of Tommy's prudent comrade, who is not altogether tired of soldiering, but dislikes the many social drawbacks of service in India; and it will be found, before the close of the trooping season, that it has been followed by the majority of the men whose six years' service expires during the present year, as the greater portion of the men who are now re-engaging are those of four years' service, who forget that the bounty of Rs. 120 merely represents the "Reserve" pay of 4d. a day, which they would draw from their grateful country in the first two years following their discharge.

The "discontented soldiers and would-be lawyers" give somewhat different advice. They say: "Tommy, sit tight! The Government, all the newspapers tell you, are in a real fix. They offered you Rs. 50 last year and you didn't take it, so they offer you Rs. 120 this year. Don't take it, and they will be obliged to double or treble it, because they must fill up the thin *khaki* line somehow; and if you don't move towards the bounty, you'll get all you want, even to admission for half price to all the music halls and theatres at home, compulsory respect for your uniform by its admission, on the back of yourself and the non-commissioned officers, to every public institution or place or public entertainment to which the least respectable Civilian is now admitted while you are forbidden to enter; and when you go on furlough, you'll be allowed to travel by rail for half the lowest passenger rates; and a free uniform for whatever country you may serve in; and all these little advantages (which will really cost the Government nothing, except the bother of working a Bill through Parliament) will be yours if you will only be unanimous in declining the present bounty."

Such is the advice given by those pernicious soldier-lawyers to "Tommy Atkins," and as he has been reminded of the adage that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," perhaps you will allow him to read the equally ancient saying that "unity is strength," and that he has now a fair opportunity of realising the truth of the dictum.

THE NATURE OF SNAKE-POISONS.

BY VINCENT RICHARDS, F.R.C.S.E.

The important researches upon the chemical nature of snake poisons, which Drs. S. Weir-Mitchell and Reichert are at present conducting, will, I believe, throw a flood of light upon many obscure points regarding the nature of snake-poisons, and their physiological effects. Although snake-poisons differ somewhat in their physiological action, as has been shown by Dr. Wall, yet it would now appear to be probable that the constitution of the various poisons differs not at all, or, at least, only in the proportions of the compounds which go to form venom. The interest and importance attaching to Drs. Mitchell and Reicherts' researches will be more clearly demonstrated by a brief sketch of the views previously held in regard to the nature of snake-poisons. In 1843, previous to which time little or nothing was known of the chemistry of snake-venom, Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte analysed viper poison, and his analysis showed that it consisted of an active principle echidnin or viperine; a yellow colouring matter; a substance soluble in alcohol, albumen, or mucus; fatty matter; chlorides and phosphates. In 1840, Dr. S. Weir-Mitchell determined that the venom of the rattle-snake is composed of:—(1) an albuminoid body—Crotaline—the active principle—not coagulable by heat of 212° F.; (2) an albuminoid compound coagulable by a temperature of 212° F.; (3) colouring matter and an undetermined substance, both soluble in alcohol; (4) a trace of fatty matter; (5) salts, chlorides, and phosphates. In 1879 Dr. de Lacerda announced the discovery of organised ferments resembling bacteria in the venom; but he subsequently abandoned the bacterial view, and stated that the poison was a digestive juice analogous to the pancreatic secretion. The view that the poison gland was the analogue of the parotid, and that the venom was only a peculiar salivary fluid, had long been held, but the theory was exploded by the researches of Weir-Mitchell. The germ theory has been demolished over and over again. Gautier of Paris stated that he had found an alkaloid in cobra-poison resembling ptomaine, but his statement has not been confirmed by other observers. Up to the time when Drs. Weir-Mitchell and Reichert commenced their investigations, all venoms were regarded as representing a single poison. Drs. S. Weir-Mitchell and Reichert have now succeeded in isolating three distinct proteid bodies, of which two are soluble in distilled water and one is not. To these three bodies they have given the names of (*a*) *venom peptone*, (*b*) *venom globulin*, and (*c*) *venom albumen*. The characteristic physiological action of the last proteid has not yet been determined, but that of the two former has been pretty clearly defined. It is therefore now shown that the physiological effects of venom do not depend upon one substance, as has been supposed, but upon two at least—probably three—each possessing a peculiar power of its own. The effects of *venom peptone* proves it to be a putrefacient of a most powerful kind. Injected hypodermically, if the animal operated on dies within an hour or so, there is scarcely any appreciable local effect; but if the dose has been smaller, the first local effects observed is a considerable œdematous swelling in the form of an abruptly protruding lump, but without any dark discolouration, such as is produced by venom. "At the end of twenty-four or thirty-six hours some slight discolouration is at times observed beneath the skin, and after forty-eight hours there is a discharge from the swelling of a putrescent muddy-looking serum." If the part is now cut into, it will be found to be considerably congested, "to be marked with greenish streaks, and to give off horrible putrefactive odours." In a pigeon killed before the end of twenty-four hours, the investigators found beneath the œdematous swelling a cavity about an inch in diameter, which was full of broken down tissue, having a muddy gangrenous appearance and a putrefactive odour, while the surrounding muscular tissues were normal in appearance." The darkening and congestion mentioned were, no doubt, mere secondary effects due to the putrefactive changes induced by the poison. *Venom peptone* causes an immediate fall of blood pressure to about one-half of the normal, after which convulsions come on accompanied by a rise of pressure to above the normal. Subsequent injections do not affect the pressure as do the first dose. As regards the second poison factor—*venom globuline*. This, we are informed, "is a poison of such virulency that one-twentieth of a grain is sufficient to kill a strong pigeon in a little over two hours, and to give rise within a few minutes after injections to the production of enormous infiltration of blood into the neighbouring tissues." *Venom globuline* exerts no action on blood pressure except that it makes the vasomotor curves more prominent. It destroys the power of the blood to clot; gives rise to bloody extravasations and attacks the respiratory centres. The character of the third factor, *venom albumen*, has not been determined. It is possible that it possesses poisonous properties peculiarly, to itself, though Drs. Mitchell and Reichert think it may be innocent. They may hereafter succeed in demonstrating even more clearly than at present the characteristic effect of each factor of which they may be more than three. The venoms from which these proteids were obtained were that of the *Mocassin* and the *Crotalus*. The characteristic features of each form of snake-poisoning become at once capable of explanation by the light of these important researches. For example, the primary convulsions and septicœmia of daboia-poisoning will, no doubt, be found to depend upon the presence in the venom of a particularly large proportion of *venom peptone*; while the absence of septicœmia in cobra-poisoning will be found to be the result of the small amount of that factor contained in cobra venom. It is significant, too, that, as pointed out by Mitchell and Reichert, in the case of the diamond-backed rattlesnake (Crotalus Adamanteus) the toxicity of the venom is destroyed at a temperature of 80° C. But whether the toxicity is destroyed, or is only impaired, the fact points to the conclusion that the poison of that particular snake depends principally upon *venom peptone*, whose action is very considerably impaired by heat. Dr. Wall has shown that daboia venom, after being subjected to a similar temperature (80° C.), loses all power to cause primary convulsions. Dr. Wall says—and here we have a foreshadowing of the discovery made by Mitchell and Reichert—"This change is not due to the precipitation of albumen, for it occurs if this is prevented by adding acetic acid, nor is it due to the volatilization of any constituent of the poison, for the products obtained in a receiver connected with the heated solution, and kept at 0° C., were not poisonous, but it seems to depend on the destruction of a highly organised easily decomposed agent or the addition of nitric acid diluted with its own bulk of water also destroyed it. *There can be no doubt, therefore, that it is a separate component of the poison, as after its destruction the paralysis producing power is still present in the solution* (italics are mine). We now see that the separate component affected is the *venom peptone*. These important researches mark an undoubtedly new departure from the hitherto recognised views of the nature of snake-venoms, and, as I have shown, elucidate the peculiar physiological actions of the different snake-venoms. When these investigations are concluded, it will be necessary of course to make quantitative analyses of the various venoms, but such reserches must necessarily be a work of considerable time. Drs. Weir-Mitchell and Reichert are to be congratulated on having made the most important discovery in the chemistry of snake-venoms that has ever been made. It may possibly be discovered that the factors have not been completely separated. Theoretically, to account for all the differences in the physiological action of the various poisons, we ought to have (*A*) a putrefacient; (*B*) a neurotic poison having affinity more especially for the respiratory centres; (*C*) a blood-destroyer,—that is one which rapidly alters the relation between the blood and tissue. Judging from the physiological effects of the venoms of the best known snakes in India, viz., the cobra, Russell's viper, and the krait, the relative proportion of the above factors would be:—

Cobra venom .... A 1+B 7+C 2 = 10.
Daboi ,, ... A 5+B 2+C 3 = 10.
Krait ,, ... A 2+B 4+C 4 = 10.

Or it may be found that the components of the various snake-venoms differ not so much in the proportion of their quantities as in the intensity of their virulence. But whatever be the exact outcome of Mitchell and Reichert's researches, it is satisfactory to know that we are becoming more intimately acquainted with the constitution of this complex and subtle poison.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

THE MISSING CLERGYMAN.

The following letter appears in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

Sir,—As so many misstatements have been made regarding the fate of the Rev. Merton Smith, vicar of Plympton, who disappeared from Eaux-Bonnes a fortnight since (one English newspaper stating that the unfortunate gentleman was drowned while bathing in the sea at Pau), and as the whole affair has been shrouded in unnecessary mystery, I consider it my duty to state briefly what are the actual facts of this sad case.

On Tuesday, Aug. 7, the Rev. Merton Smith, accompanied by his brother-in-law, arrived at the Hotel d'Espagne, at Eaux-Bonnes. On Wednesday morning, the 8th inst., Mr. Smith informed his brother-in-law that he was "going for a good walk over the mountains," and started alone, on foot, at about eleven o'clock in the day. From that moment all trace of him was lost. He is supposed to have taken the direction of the Pic du Ger, one of the lofty elevations of the Pyrenees, which overhangs the town, although this only rests upon the equivocal testimony of a maker of walking-sticks. Another report of an equally dubious nature stated that he was seen in Eaux-Chaudes on the same day. He never came back to the hotel, and it is generally supposed that the unfortunate gentleman must have strayed from the track and fallen over one of the precipices which abound in this part of the Pyrenees. When it was found that he did not return all possible steps were at once taken. The police authorities were communicated with, a reward was offered, and a search was commenced which, although a fortnight has elapsed, can hardly be said to have yet terminated. The reward has been since increased to 2,000f. (not £1,000, as elsewhere stated), and large bands of mounted men well acquainted with the neighbourhood have searched thoroughly in all directions, but without finding the slightest clue. This is the mysterious part of the affair. It is inconceivable that a gentleman of about forty years of age, in the full possession of health and strength, and an experienced Alpine climber to boot, should have disappeared in a neighbourhood so much frequented as Eaux-Bonnes without leaving the slightest trace of his fate. Much more would have been heard of the affair, but that the visitors here are almost exclusively Spanish and French.

Various rumours and surmises have, of course, been current in the neighbourhood. It has been suggested that Mr. Smith may have been entrapped by brigands, but there are no brigands upon these mountains, and when I suggested to the Bearnais that the "contrabandistas" might know something about the matter, they laughed at the idea, their unanimous verdict being, "Ce sont de très-honnêtes gens, ces messieurs-là!"

It is but fair to the brothers and brother-in-law of the deceased, who have headed the search, to say that no stone has been left unturned to elucidate the mystery of his fate.—I am, &c., G. E. Cove.

Hotel de Paris, Eaux-Bonnes, Aug. 22.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the [illegible] Ask your Chemist for "The [illegible]" Sold by Chemists and Perfumers [illegible]. Sold wholesale [illegible] Limited, 33, Farringdon [illegible]

LOYALTY.

Some of our readers may perhaps have been surprised and even perplexed at the outburst of loyal enthusiasm evoked by the illness and approaching death of the Count of Chambord in the breasts of many Frenchmen, and of not a few zealous royalists beyond the limits of France. They speak with bated breath and an almost personal affection of their deep anxiety about "the King"—he is always the King or Henry V. in their mouths—and profess with evident sincerity to regard his life as a matter of supreme importance not only to themselves but to France. Only the other day a proposal for a *Neuvaine* on occasion of the feast of the Assumption was issued by a Committee of "French ladies for the Salvation of the Church and of France" to this effect: "Pray without ceasing and faint not. This is now more than ever the period to put the Saviour's words in practice. . . . St. Louis died for his country, working for the Church, like a devoted son that loves a cherished mother. The Comte de Chambord in exile has served the Church, but France has need of him. By St. Louis we shall obtain his recovery, and, like St. Louis, he will give France wise laws." And then follow directions for observing the *Neuvaine* of prayers. No doubt the Count has led a blameless and honourable life; he has borne exile, obscurity, and the heavy burden of "hope deferred" with quiet dignity, and has justly earned the reputation of an upright, devout, and chivalrous gentleman. But there has not, one would think, been much in his character or career to rouse any special enthusiasm, though from his posthumous birth he was called "the child of miracle"; nor can it be seriously maintained that his father, who never reigned, or his grandfather, who did, established any lasting claim on the gratitude of their countrymen. There is more to be said indeed for his ancestor, St. Louis, to whose memory and intercession so fervent an appeal has been made, at the very mention of whose name, as his biographer tells us, "almost involuntary expressions of admiration broke from" the lips of Dr. Arnold, who was no very warm devotee of canonized Saints in general; but then St. Louis reigned more than six centuries ago. One thing at all events is clear on the face of it; loyalty must be more than a merely personal sentiment, though, as will presently appear, it springs in the main from a personal source. We are speaking here of loyalty in its restricted but more ordinary sense as devotion to a sovereign or a dynasty. There is a wider application of the term, as when we speak of a loyal character, or of a man being loyal to his friends, and in this sense few would dispute that the quality is both a meritorious and an amiable one. It means that a man is true and leal to his friends and those who trust him—leal indeed is another form of the same word—that he has an honest generous nature. But the word is commonly used in the sense which stands first in Johnson, of "true to one's prince," or, we may add, to his dynasty. And in this sense Mr. Lecky says that "loyalty, patriotism, and attachment to a cosmopolitan cause are three forms of moral enthusiasm respectively appropriate to three successive stages of mental progress, and have a certain analogy to idolatrous worship, church feeling, and moral culture, which are the central ideas of three stages of religious history." He is careful to add that "generalizations of this kind can pretend to nothing more than a general and approximate truth," and the caution is not superfluous. His generalizations are, to say the least, no better than Comte's famous division of the three stages of human development—theological, metaphysical and positive—which can by no means be accepted, as he apparently intended it to be, as an exhaustive and universal law.

Mr. Lecky's religious analogy seems to us indeed rather to obscure than to elucidate his classification of religious enthusiasms. It is not quite clear whether he is referring to the religious history of the world, or to the history of particular religious. In the former case it is obvious to remark that, if the transition from "idolatrous worship" to "church feeling" means the conversion of the heathen world or any part of it to Christianity, that depends—if not on a new revelation, as Christians might argue—quite as much at least on the superior moral force of the new creed, or of its preachers, as on the previous moral growth of their converts. If on the other hand successive stages of Christian history are meant, the nearest approach to what might be called "idolatrous worship" must be looked for in the mediæval rather than in the earliest ages, when however "church feeling" was sufficiently conspicuous. And we are confronted by the same sort of historical difficulty in applying this theory of three stages to the principle of loyalty. It may of course be said in a general way that personal devotion to a chief is developed earlier than the abstract idea of patriotism, while that lofty cosmopolitanism which is to supersede love of country is, still a dream of the future. But loyalty in our accustomed sense of firm and faithful allegiance through good report and evil report to a reigning sovereign or a reigning family is after all rather a creation or a sequel of the age of chivalry than the characteristic of a very ancient period of the world's history. We do not read much of it in the Old Testament, or in the records of the Persian and Egyptian monarchies, while to the Greeks and Romans of the classical age the idea of kingship was odious, and only recalled traditions, not of ancient loyalty, but of despotisms happily suppressed. And if we turn to the history of our own country the case is not very different. Of our Plantagenet and Tudor sovereigns some were popular, some were unpopular, but it would be hardly too much to say that the sentiment of devoted loyalty to a royal dynasty, like the theory of divine right, which is closely connected with it, came in with the Stuarts. In France, where the same family sat on the throne from the days of Hugh Capet to the Revolution of '89, the sentiment may be of older growth; but in England there were so many changes in the succession, and the principle of lineal descent was so largely modified by the theory of election and the personal will of the reigning sovereign, who often claimed (whether with or without the consent of Parliament) the right to name his successor, as well as by civil wars, that it is no paradox to affirm that James I. was the first King who really ascended the throne simply in virtue of his ancestral right. He was in fact actually excluded by two Acts of Parliament; yet no sooner was Elizabeth dead than he was proclaimed King with the universal assent of the nation, and Parliament hastened to declare that immediately on the Queen's death "the Imperial crown of the realm of England did by inherent birthright and lawful and undoubted succession descend and come to" him, "as being lineally, justly, and lawfully next and sole heir of the blood-royal of this realm." The opposition of rival factions, Papist and Puritan, who were looked on as enemies of the State, may help to account for this ready and zealous unanimity, and for Hooker's having advocated in his "Ecclesiastical Polity" a doctrine not far removed from that of divine right afterwards elaborately constructed by Filmer. Such at all events was the fact, and the formal enunciation of a claim of divine right on the part of the sovereign constituted a direct challenge to the loyalty as well as the actual obedience of his subjects.

But there is another reason why in England the sentiment of loyalty to the reigning family should have come in, or at least first taken shape, under the Stuarts. We have already intimated that, while it attaches itself to the reigning family, and not simply to the individual ruler, its origin is really due in great measure to personal considerations, which tend further to strengthen and perpetuate it. A reference to the later history of England will suffice to illustrate this. There was nothing to elicit, and a good deal to repress, any feeling of personal devotion in the first two sovereigns of the House of Hanover, and it may safely be asserted that those whose political opinions were most entirely in harmony with the Revolution of 1688, and who most strenuously opposed the claims of "the Pretender," cherished no very ardent feeling of loyalty for George I. or George II. The first sovereign of this line to deserve or even appreciate such a homage—though very far from being an ideal ruler—was George III., and the second is her present Majesty, whose subjects readily acknowledge what the Laureate has eloquently expressed, that

> A thousand claims to reverence closed
> In her as mother, Wife, and Queen.

And thus her reign has witnessed a revival of genuine loyalty to the throne, as "a form of moral enthusiasm," to use Mr. Lecky's words, unknown in this country—with the partial exception of the reign of George III.—since the time of "good Queen Anne." And Queen Anne received that homage not so much for any individual merits of her own as from the fact of her being a Stuart. This brings us back to the personal element in the feeling of loyalty to a reigning family. What the Bourbons owed to St. Louis, and in later days to the patient sufferings and tragic fate of Louis XVI., the Stuart owed in large measure to the personal grace and heroic death of the "royal martyr," Charles I. Neither Louis nor Charles was a perfect man, still less a model king, but both of them, especially the latter, had a personal charm and dignity which went far to elicit a strong and even passionate devotion on the part of those brought into direct contact with them, and to kindle the imaginations of very many more, as well at the time as since, and both suffered bravely an unjust and cruel death for a cause they believed to be divine. As regards the Stuarts indeed generally, though this cannot be said with equal truth of the Bourbons, there appears to have been a natural power of attraction about them which tended to evoke and rivet the personal allegiance of their followers. But in either case the still surviving sentiment of loyalty—which in England once took the form of Jacobitism and is now able to attach itself to the reigning dynasty, while it leads one section of Frenchmen passionately to desire a Bourbon restoration—derives much of its force, if not its origin, from the lasting impress stamped on the popular imagination by the noble or winning individuality of certain sovereigns of the Stuart and Bourbon line. It is true of course that the sentiment of loyalty as distinct from "law-abiding"—for the two ideas are very different in spite of the common etymology of the words—appeals more immediately to the prevalent tone of mind of particular ages or countries than of others. It is more akin *e.g.* to the Irish than to the Scotch temperament, while for obvious reasons it can find no natural scope in America. It was once powerful and it would be hazardous to predict that it will never be powerful again, in France; the Napoleonic enthusiasm indeed was a variety, though loyalists would call it a bastard variety, of the same idea. In England, as we have seen, the sentiment is still a reality, notwithstanding changes of dynasty, and therefore it is that high qualities in the reigning sovereign call forth not merely personal popularity but a deeper attachment to the throne. What part the sentiment of loyalty may have to play in the future history of the world it would be premature to decide, but it cannot certainly be classed among the dead virtues. Between patriotism and that broad cosmopolitan philanthropy which ignores all national distinctions, there is a vast contrast, though genuine patriotism need not be selfish or exclusive. But between patriotism and loyalty there is no necessary contrast, and in a monarchical State the two may become almost identified, as in England under Elizabeth and in France under Louis XIV. The King becomes the symbol at once and centre of national greatness, and loyalty to him implies faith in the permanence and grandeur of the national destinies. Whether a sense of personal loyalty or of abstract patriotism stands highest in the scale of "moral culture" is an inquiry of speculative rather than practical interest. So long as human nature continues what it is we cannot live wholly on abstractions, and the time is presumably distant when for a large portion of mankind the sentiment of loyalty will not be the surest, perhaps in some cases the sole adequate guarantee for that ready and faithful discharge of civil obligations which is essential to the welfare of every State.—*Saturday Review.*

PARIS FASHIONS.

The broad-brimmed Manilla or Leghorn hat, with its load of autumnal flowers and fruit, now in vogue out of town, is called a "Les diguieres," one of the toques made to supersede the "Girondin" and "Conventional," after a mediæval model—a "Jean *sans puer*." Anne Boleyn is chosen as the name for the close-fitting bonnet, whether composed of a mixture of velvet and gold braid or of tulle spotted with chenille blown together in puffs, much in favour just now, and simply ornamented with a stiff feather plucked from the wing of an ibis or a goose, and a bit of sigrette or osprey. In geranium pink or terra-cotta they are frequently the complement of the fashionable black lace gown, either made up on a black foundation or with glimpses, of a coloured slip and bodice through the delicate meshes of the Chantilly or silky arabesques of the Spanish blonde.

The full vest that plays so important a part in the composition of so many gowns just now has been dubbed a chemisette Molière. Its popularity is progressing with the year, and we shall see all the great dramatist's types of womankind from Celimene to the Femme Savante (who graduates at the Ecole de Medecine or sends her daughters to M. Ferry's Lycées de Filles) patronising it, as it is very generally becoming, and is as free from youthful as matronly attributes. Chemisettes of this sort, in claret-coloured deep blue and cream-coloured foulard for the most part, will be used to give a pleasant touch of warm tint or brightness to autumnal woollens, and are being worn in the present in combination with thin striped and Pompadour silks. The jacket of the latter secured at the throat leaves visible two wide puffings of chemisette, one extending from the throat to the waist, where the material is cleverly gathered, and another, like unto a double frill, filling up the division between the edges of the cutaway basques. When there is no objection to a little eccentricity, the lower of the two *bouffants* may be continued round the waist, the basque being very short and lying upon it, or eliminated altogether and points substituted. In both cases, however, it loses the name of Moliere to take that of one of Dumas' three mousquetaires—Porthos, Athos, or Aramis. When so much importance is given to the chemisette, a good and, moreover, a slight figure is a requisite, whereas that other arrangement, which consists in the gathering of the chemisette into a long point framed in with velvet, has the effect of lengthening a short waist, and giving a semblance of slimness to one that measures an extra inch or so.

Chemisettes are by no means confined to these gowns, which are made with pointed bodice or jacket. An old and tried friend—the polonaise—reappears in combination with the chemisette. Side and back pieces only are cut *en Princesse*, the front forming a point with the gathered chemisette. The skirts of the polonaises, reaching almost to the ground at the sides, are shorter behind where they disappear beneath the voluminous pleats of the back. Suppose this polonaise to be in *taille Merveilleuse*, of a deep seal-brown hue, the kilted skirt (with a row of black lace sewn flat upon it) may be in moss-green fouiard, and the chemisette also. This is made very full above the corset line and gathered at the throat, beneath a double row of brown ribbon velvet, backed with scarlet, carried down in front in a point and tied together under the left ear. The same arrangement of velvet is applied to the point of the bodice, the bows on the left hip having added to them long streamers.

No trimming is more fashionable than ribbon velvet; it is used for every kind of gown. A very pretty one of ecru silk, applicable to the high temperature of the present, is made with a skirt box-pleated at intervals, on the plain part of which are sewn two bands of ribbon velvet that pass beneath the pleats. The apron and *pouf* are plain, but on each side have long *panneaux* or points of the silk, gathered at the top beneath a velvet bow and edged down each side with velvet drawn in and out of the material through wide corded button holes. The cuirass bodice has a pointed pleated chemisette of the ecru silk, framed in by velvet treated in the same way, and the short elbow sleeves likewise at the bend of the arm. Moss-green claret, or tan velvet suit this gown equally well.

Similar costumes may be made up of the new Limousin cloths, no longer confined to dull whites and coarse bright colours, but blooming forth in delicate pink, *rose de Mai*, or hollyhock, periwinkle blue or dove-colour, sulphur or *bouton d'or* (read homely buttercup), with lines of dahlia or pansy purple, scabious or Bordeaux red, seal and "wood" brown, flame-colour and marigold, moss and cypress green. The velvet matches one of the darker hues, and the chemisette is chosen of the same coloured Surah, Limousin being too clumsy for the purpose. These are capital gowns for the country, being bright and not easily spoiled. An equally applicable costume for mountain climbing or to wear at a grouse picnic luncheon is in fir-green serge, the plain skirt trimmed with several rows of very wide cream white mohair braid. A short scarf tunic is draped around the figure, and the bodice is either a dark green jersey with short stripes of narrow white braid at wrists and throat, or a tight-fitting serge jacket fastened with two rows of buttons over a narrow creamwhite vest. For autumn, also, with its masculine pastimes, some women who always delight in travesties of male attire will wear the invisible green or blue cloth jacket with long tails behind and in front like a spencer-and buttoned with gilt buttons (two of the same being placed behind) over a white jean vest with a few square inches of linen front visible above. If this seems too manly, a full chemisette of cream-white Surah can be substituted for the jean and the linen. Felt hats are the only ones that are wearable with such gowns, and in sober colours (the lightest permissible being tan), Lincoln and other dark greens or navy blue suiting them best, the wings whereof they are decked being plucked from the raven, blue jay of delectable reputation, green parrot, partridge, crow, or mandarin duck. Small birds, however, set in groups, serve as well as single wings, and for this the lordly kingfisher is trapped, as well as the pretty rose-bunting, the brilliant yellowhammer, and the tuneful thrush.—*Telegraph.*

THE DUST-YARDS OF LONDON.

The *Lancet* special sanitary commissioner, after visiting 19 dust-yards, concludes that they are one and all dangerously near to inhabited houses, or to the filtering beds of the Southwark and Vauxhall water-supply. "Some were in densely-crowded districts, some were surprisingly clean, others very obnoxious and untidy. In some cases laudable efforts were made to remove the dust as soon as it was sorted, in other instances it was allowed to accumulate for months. But do what one will, it is impossible to make a dirty business clean, and dust cannot be thrown about and sifted without some particles being taken up and cast far and wide by the wind. As these particles are likely, in many instances, to carry with them the specific germs of disease, this industry must be considered unwholesome, and should only be allowed in isolated places. From all that we have seen we conclude in favour of conveying the carts direct to the barges, so as to avoid all sorting and sifting in town. Nor must the barge be allowed to remain long at the pier. It would not cost much to occasionally despatch barges that are not quite full. The only alternative is that of cremation. At Leeds the experiment has been tried, and is stated to be very successful; but in London we must wait till the City Commissioners have completed their furnace before we pronounce an opinion, as the materials to be dealt with are not altogether similar. In the meanwhile, and in view of the possible outbreak of cholera next autumn, we would urge the abolition of the numerous London dust-yards. The greater part of the dust contracts expire next March, and fresh contracts will be made six weeks previously. This will be an excellent opportunity of reforming or altogether changing the system now in vogue." The dust yards are described, one as being close to a Board school, while another is wedged in between two corn warehouses, and only separated by a very narrow street from a row of densely populated houses. At Paddington there are three enormous yards, where steam power is employed to shake and sift the dust. Many hundreds of hands are at work here sorting all the refuse of Paddington, St. Pancras, and Marylebone, yet within some 60 yards of all this filth may be seen the open windows of a large hospital. Near the City-road the dust from the yards could reach the windows of some model lodging-houses, a mission hall, and a ginger-beer factory.

CRICKET RESULTS.

A feature of the cricketing season has been the sudden falling-off of the Lancashire Eleven. The champion county of 1881, and rivalled only by Nottinghamshire last year, Lancashire must now rank below Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, Middlesex and Surrey. This is in great part due to Mr. Hornby's decline as a batsman during the past fortnight; by reason of which his county's last three matches have resulted in three successive defeats, making five in all out of twelve matches played, as against six victories. Eight first-class counties have now concluded their programmes, with the result that Nottinghamshire is again at the head of affairs, with a record of twelve matches played, four won, seven drawn (five very much in favour) and only one lost—curiously enough, that against Lancashire in June last. Barnes heads the list of successful batsmen with the excellent average of 38·10. The second county is Yorkshire, with a record of nine wins and two defeats out of a total of sixteen matches played; while Middlesex, with four wins and two defeats out of ten contests, ranks third. Hall's batting and Harrison's bowling are the chief features of the Yorkshire season, the former being credited with the splendid average of 40·9, and the latter with a bowling average of 11·42. For once Ulyett does not head the batting, being beaten both by Hall and Mr. Lumb, the latter's average being 29·8, while Ulyett's is 29·7. With a fast bowler Middlesex would have done even better. Mr. A. Lyttelton's batting average of 68·4 is the highest of the season; but he only played seven innings. Lord Harris's batting average of 42·11 is better than that of any batsman who has played in all his county's matches; but Kent has only won two out of ten matches played. Gloucestershire had been very unfortunate until its brilliant victory over Lancashire at the end of the season; but Mr. W. G. Grace's average of 36·17 is creditable even to that famous cricketer. This county has been miserably deficient in bowling talent. Surrey has done well. Of nineteen matches already played (the last is now proceeding) nine have been won, as against five lost; but all the other counties are credited with more defeats than victories. Shaw's bowling for the champion county has been excellent throughout, and much of its success is due to his steady play. He has taken fifty-four wickets, at a cost of 11·34 runs each; and of 830 overs he has bowled no fewer than 503 maidens.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. [illegible] of all Chemists and Perfumers [illegible]. Sold wholesale by the [illegible] Company, Limited 33, Farringdon Road [illegible]

SIR GEORGE MACFARREN ON CHORAL SINGING.

Sir George Macfarren, senior adjudicator in the recent great choral contest at the National Eisteddfod, Cardiff, between choirs from all parts of Wales, and which resulted in the victory of the choir from North Wales, writes from Swanage a long critical letter in respect of that contest to the conductor of one of the choirs, on the understanding that it would be communicated to other conductors. He wishes that his opinion "may serve a cause which commands the support of every musician." Sir George proceeds in the following manner:—"The point most to blame in some of the performances was a tendency to force the voices, especially among the boy singers. That boys may sing with beautiful effect is proved daily in our cathedral services, but this effect is produced by an easy emission of tone without tightening of the throat and with natural effort, less management of the breath, which should be impelled from the diaphragm and never influenced by the rising of the shoulders. Disregard of these principles by female and male adults as much as by boys induces hardness of tone to the extent of harshness, and causes the rising of the pitch, which in some instances at Cardiff proceeded into strange keys, and rendered the singing impossible of instrumental accompaniment. Noise is not power, and the best quality attained is with the least physical exertion. The fault I have named, and certainly not an incorrect knowledge of the music, was the cause of the singing being out of tune on the occasion. By musicianly phrasing I mean the taking of breath at the natural reading places in the musical sentences, analogous to observing the punctuation of words, and the giving more or less emphasis to words according to their significance in the musical sense. By just variety and power, I mean regard to the directions for loudness and softness, and the gradations between the extremes, avoiding to sink in pitch with the diminution of tone, and beginning every phrase with distinct firmness, whether it be soft or loud. I cannot too strongly set forth my admiration of non-professional musicians such as you for the ability they have acquired under obvious disadvantage, and for their influence upon those who were fortunate enough to have the benefit of their direction. Elsewhere, in Wales as well as in Cardiff, I have witnessed such proofs of musical aptitude as make me proud of my fellow-countrymen—for so I must and will consider you to be, though my lot be cast on the other side of the mountains that surround but cannot cut off the Cymric race, and will never part them from the sympathy of music lovers who claim Britain as their native land.—I am, with best wishes, faithfully yours, G. A. Macfarren."

THROWING *vs.* BOWLING AT CRICKET.

The very strong feeling which was shown at the Oval against the Lancashire bowler Crossland at the end of last week may be regretted, but it can hardly fail to draw attention still more strongly to the necessity of devising some means to prevent similar demonstrations in future. It cannot be too often repeated that these demonstrations are, as against individual bowlers, decidedly unjustifiable. The umpire has full power in each case; and no blame can possibly attach to a bowler who continues a delivery which is habitual with him, and to a great extent automatic, when the proper authorities decline to take the proper and amply sufficient means of signifying their disapproval of it. Had the result of this particular match been different (as it might easily have been if two of the Surrey batsmen had not on Friday and Saturday held up their wickets and scored with extraordinary success against Crossland and against the equally effective but less dubious bowling of Barlow), a very unpleasant scene might have taken place—a scene which, though unjustifiable, would have been to some extent excusable. The much-talked-of new rules which are to be discussed during the winter will, it is to be feared, do but little to prevent a recurrence of the inconvenience. Hitherto cricket legislators have as carefully eschewed defining throwing as other legislators have eschewed defining agency. In both cases the motive is probably the same; the feeling that when plenary powers are given to a judge he is rather hampered than helped by minute rules for their exercise. What is really wanted is the strengthening of the hands of the umpires, and it must be confessed that the device of having Marylebone umpires at all important matches has hitherto failed to secure this. The truth is that since the abolition of the old shoulder rule it has been anything but easy to decide on what is a throw in practice, though it is easy enough to define it in theory. Much as the fact may be regretted, the average umpire, who is but seldom a person of independent position, can scarcely be expected to begin a series of no ballings which would probably go very far (we have known a good judge say of a first-class match that three out of four fast bowlers, as far as he could see, threw every ball) to create at first, at any rate, an immense amount of dispute and ill-feeling, and which would alienate some of his own best patrons.—*Daily News*, Aug. 27.

Truth remarks on the same subject:—It is to be hoped that the outburst of indignation on the part of the Survey crowd against Crossland's so-called "bowling" for Lancashire will not be without some effect on the authorities. It is all very well to blame the mob for being partial, and to say in an offhanded manner that the question of Crossland's fairness may be left to the captains and umpires; but it is just because the authorities are so apathetic in a matter affecting the well-being of our national game that the general body of cricketers—who are always fairly represented by an Oval crowd—are compelled to record their opinion in a manner which a few persons find unpalatable. There is no gainsaying the fact that if Crossland's bowling is fair, he is by a long way the most deadly fast bowler in England, and should be included in any representative eleven; yet he is never chosen for the Players against the Gentlemen, and was not selected for the Players or for the England eleven against the Australians. This, one would think, can only point to one conclusion."

GERMAN SAVANTS AND THE SHAPIRA MANUSCRIPT.

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin writes:—The learned world of Berlin is highly amused at the controversy which is now raging in London with respect to the alleged ancient Biblical manuscripts brought there from Jerusalem by Mr. Shapira. It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless the fact, that before making his appearance in London with the precious literary relics, Mr. Shapira came to Berlin, and offered them for sale to the Royal Library here. In giving the preference to this institution, the worthy dealer in antiquities at Jerusalem was doubtless influenced by the fact of its having displayed such munificent liberality in the matter of the Hamilton collection of Library treasures. But he was disappointed. Mr. Shapira did not say, "Here is a genuine *codex* of part of Deuteronomy; what will you give me for it?" He merely said, "Look at what I have brought you; and if you find it to be what I shrewdly think it is, name your price, and let us see if we can come to terms." Professor Lepsius, the famous Egyptologist, who is keeper of the Royal Library, looked at the goat-skin strips, covered with archaic characters, and at once convened a committee of the most learned of his colleagues to examine into their nature and value. This committee consisted of Professor Dillmann, of the Hebrew chair; Professor Sachau, the distinguished Orientalist; Professor Schrader, the celebrated Assyriologist; Professor Ermann, another Hebrew scholar; and Dr. Schneider, who in the years between 1852 and 1860, compiled the valuable catalogue of Hebrew books, &c., in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The committee met at the house of its convener, Professor Lepsius, on the 10th of July last; and, while Mr. Shapira, of Jerusalem, was waiting in expectant trepidation in an adjoining room, spent exactly one hour and a half in a close and critical investigation into the character of his goat-skin wares. At the end of the sitting they unanimously pronounced the alleged *codex* to be a clever and impudent forgery. There was some thought of calling in a chemist to look at the matter from his particular point of view; but so satisfied were the committee with the general internal evidence against the presumption of the antiquity of more than 2,000 years claimed for the strips, that they deemed it unnecessary to call for further proof.

But apart from all proof positive in the way of internal evidence, the committee deemed that it was not at all incumbent upon them to demonstrate a negative, and therefore told the expectant Mr. Shapira that they were disinclined to enter into a bargain with him. They were quite willing, it is true, to buy his wares, though only as an example of what could really be done in the way of literary fabrication; but this not meeting the views of the ingenious traveller from the far East, that gentleman withdrew and took his ticket for London. Mr. Shapira, who is a baptized Jew, is well known in Berlin, where a daughter of his has been residing for some time past. A year or two ago he endeavoured to obtain German citizenship, with the view of living at Jerusalem under the protection of the Empire, but the authorities here, for some reason or other, declined to entertain his flattering proposal, so that none of his enterprises in Berlin have been very successful. But what amuses the learned world of this capital is that the repetition of his literary enterprise in London should seem to waver so long between success and failure.

A STORY OF IRISH CONSPIRACY.

The hearing of a case of conspiracy to murder was commenced on Aug. 25, at Bruff, county Limerick. Dr. William P. Connolly and Thomas his brother were charged with attempting to murder Thomas Carroll and his sister. The evidence of the principal witness, Michael Deenan, showed that under the influence of the doctor and his brother he had frequently attempted to waylay and shoot Carroll, who is a bailiff to Lord Limerick. It was arranged that he should get 50*l.* for this, and the doctor said the money would be got from "the head centre in Dublin." After the prisoners and the witness had lain in wait on several occasions to shoot Carroll and had been disappointed, Deenan, through the influence of the prisoner Thomas, was taken into Carroll's service with the object of watching him and letting the prisoners know when his movements would make it convenient for them to kill him. The prisoners and the witness frequently lay in wait for Carroll after this. Sometimes they went together and sometimes separately, according as the night was dark or light. Each had a revolver, and it was arranged that each should lodge a bullet in Carroll's body. The doctor said that when they had done that they would be able to fix the murder on two young men in the town. The doctor was to lead Carroll to a place where he was to be murdered, and their approach was to be signalled to the witness and Tom, who lay in ambush, by a loud cough if everything was clear and the murder might with safety be done, or by a low cough if there were any persons around or any fear of danger, in which case they were not to fire. One night in the beginning of March, while they were lying in wait, the doctor and Carroll were walking towards them; but before coming to the place Carroll turned and went home. On another night the doctor brought Carroll up to where they were lying in ambush. He gave a loud cough, the wrong signal, and the witness was going to fire, when he saw a woman close by, and of course refrained. On the previous occasion when Carroll turned back the doctor told the witness to follow and shoot him, but he refused. These and other attempts to get Carroll shot failing, the prisoner Tom gave the witness a mixture and told him to put it into the tea-pot in Carroll's house, when it would be beside the fire, and said it would give them a long sleep. He threw the bottle against a wall and broke it. A few days previous to that the doctor was speaking on the subject, and he said that the days were getting so long that there would be no chance of shooting Carroll, and it was decided to put poison in a loaf of bread to be furnished to Carroll's house. He went and told the Carrolls next morning, and from that day they got their bread elsewhere. When he went into Connolly's house a few days afterwards they tried to make him drink whisky, and he refused. They tried to force it into his throat. He believed that the whisky was poisoned, for it burned his face and neck when it was spilled over him. They did not succeed in making him drink it, however. Next day he went and gave information.

M. DE LESSEPS' PROJECTS.

M. de Lesseps delivered an address, at the opening of the congress of the French Geographical Societies at Douai, on Sunday, Aug. 26. He referred, at the beginning, to his absence last year, when he was guarding the interests of the Suez Canal during the war, without favouring either of the parties engaged. Since then the Canal had been attacked in time of peace, but had happily been unharmed. Now that the honourable and eloquent Minister of Great Britain had made his country listen to the voice of right and justice, the enterprise would continue free from fear. Entering then upon general subjects, M. de Lesseps expressed doubts as to the success of the proposal for an universal and common meridian. Among European enterprises the principal was the Channel Tunnel, the execution of which was delayed, but not, he thought, finally. The natural good sense of the English, awakened by such popular orators as John Bright, would soon be in the ascendant, and bring about the union of two nations, freed from selfish prejudices, and made to understand and esteem one another. After speaking upon the piercing of the Isthmus of Corinth and the filling up of Lake Copain, M. de Lesseps said that the King of Siam had appointed a commission to prepare plans for the cutting of a canal through his territory between the Indian and Chinese Seas. Vessels would thus be enabled to avoid the dangerous Straits of Malacca, and at the same time to shorten their voyage by eighteen hundred miles. The events at Tonkin would, in his opinion, leave the field open for researches in a part of Asia hitherto *terra incognita*; to which end M. Harmand, the Civil Commissioner, would no doubt greatly conduce. M. de Lesseps then enumerated the many French expeditions and enterprises in Africa, mentioning in particular the proposed inland sea, to the fulfilment of which project he had promised his aid. The railways into the interior, the expeditions of Colonel Borgnis-Desbordes, and the journeys of M. de Brazza were all touched upon at some length. The speaker considered that the account of the relations between Mr. Stanley and M. de Brazza were much exaggerated, and that their mutual generosity and good feeling would stifle any thought of unfriendly rivalry, M. de Lesseps concluded with a favourable picture of the progress made in the cutting of the Panama Canal, which he said would be inaugurated in 1888. He expressed his intention of visiting the works towards the beginning of next year.

THE MAHDI.

"One who knows" writes from Khartoum, 27th July, to the *Daily News*:—"Sir,—I enclose you a copy of a letter sent by two officers, late of the Egyptian regular army, who are now with the (so-called) Mahdi at Obeid. These officers were taken prisoners at the capture of the town and garrison and have since joined the Mahdi's forces. The letter is evidently written at the dictation of Mahomet Achmet (the Mahdi), and is addressed to the army and civil officials at Khartoum. I don't think it would have much effect on the army. As regards the civil officials, half of them are already partisans of the rebels, and in the event of any reverse occurring to the army now proceeding to Kordofan under Hicks Pasha they would be a source of danger to the town of Khartoum. Many of the civil officials are also traders, and during the whole of the rebellion their caravans of merchandise have been passed in and out of the city, trading between Kordofan and Khartoum. The inhabitants of Khartoum number 60,000, the greater part of them probably favouring the Mahdi. There is no police. General Hick's army is composed of the Egyptian soldiers, infantry and artillery, who were defeated at Tel-el-Kebir, irregular black soldiers of the Soudan, and several hundreds of Bashi-Bazooks, the most cut-throat looking set of Albanians, Turks, and other vagabonds one could set eyes on. To discipline this extraordinary army there is scarcely a single efficient officer. The Egyptian officers are, as a rule, apathetic, and carry little respect and have little authority with their men. Their generals are inactive and ignorant. To transport this army, feed it, provide for its many requirements, and procure intelligence, there is not a single departmental office. Such institutions as the adjutant-generals, quarter-master generals, commissariat, transport, or intelligence departments do not exist, and it is said that after General Hicks's experience in the recent Soudan campaign of the obstruction and wilful neglect of all military rules and precautions, he wrote to the headquarters at Cairo that unless different arrangements could be made for the campaign in Kordofan he must decline the responsibility and resign."

Copy of a letter received from Yusef Effendi Mansoor and Mohamed Iskender Bey, officers of the regular army in Kordofan:—"In the name of God the Merciful and Compassionate,—Thanks be unto God the Bountiful Ruler prayers and salutations unto our Lord Mohamed, and to his people resignation. From the servants of God Sheik Mohamed Iskender and Sheikh Yusef Mansoor, formerly officers in the Kordofan Army, now auxiliaries of the Mahdi (peace be unto him), to all Muslim officers of the regular troops in Khartoum, and to the Bashi-Bazooks, and to civil employés from the rank of general down to that of second lieutenant. We warn you, oh friends, and counsel you conscientiously by the traditions of the Prophet (peace and salutation unto him). He has said, "the faith of man will not be perfect until he loves his brother as he loves himself." We have not been constrained to write you this our warning, but fearing your worldly destruction and a bad end, we freely offer you advice. Friends, we are with the Mahdi, and as we have seen him regularly for the past six months, we watch his proceedings attentively, we hear all he says, and we have not found in him a grain of anything that is bad or unbecoming his holy mission (peace be unto him.) By the great God and the excellent Koran, we swear that he is the true Mahdi, the expected one, there is no other but he, and the man who doubts his holy mission is an infidel, and God has already decreed it. As a proof of this, the large amounts of gold and silver and immense stores of goods which came into his possession has no interest whatever for him, and it lays in the Muslim treasury with a faithful and trustworthy man in charge of it all, and who distributes it to widows and orphans, auxiliaries and emigrants. The Mahdi seeks nothing but God; he is kind, and speaks civilly to all; he abhors falsehood, and his pride is to spread the glory of our religion. He fights in the path of God, and only with those who refuse to obey him; his daily life (peace be unto him) is quite opposed to worldly matters, nor does he care for its enjoyments. He is simple in his diet, and plain in dress. Kisoret Dourra steeped in water is all that he eats; a plain shirt and trousers made from the native cloth is all that he wears. He is always smiling, and his face is as resplendent as the full moon. His body and form is of the sons of Israel, and on his right cheek is a khal (wart?) and also other marks which are written in the books of the Holy Law are stamped on him. He neither honours the rich for their riches, nor does he neglect the poor on account of their poverty. All Muslims to him are equal. Like a kind father to his children so much is his kindness towards us. Had he punished us for what we have done, none of us would have been saved, but he forgave us on our repentance. We all receive a sufficient sum from the Treasury for the support of our family, but do not get any fixed pay. If I were to describe to you all the good qualities of the Mahdi, it would take a long letter, to do so; he is following the footsteps of his grandfather (peace be to his bones); and if you are Muslims and sons of Muslims, banish worldly affairs and follow not the inclination of sinful souls which leads its possessor to destruction, but look to the end and to paradise. The way to it is to surrender to Sayed il Mahdi, son of Sayed Abdallah. By doing this you will be victorious and be auxiliaries of the faith. Beware of fighting against Muslims; we and you, God willing, shall fight infidels, the enemies of the faith. If you are believers in God and his prophet, strengthen yourselves by rebellion and avoid assisting infidels, and remember that victory comes from God, and He gives it to whom He pleases. With the numerous army of the Mahdi, which is about 200,000 fighting men, whose souls are offered to the Lord, we have also Remingtons, guns, and rockets which have been taken from the Turks, besides an ample supply of ammunition. The Madhi, however (unto whom be peace), trusts to God only, and will prevent fighting by firearms; spears and swords he fights with, and his connection with the angels is well known, as we well know from the history of Mohamed. If you still prefer wordly enjoyments and insist on fighting with us, you should remember what happened at the battles of Abba, Fashoda, Gedeer, and Kordofan, and at the time his army was small, especially at Gedeer, when we had no firearms nor weapons, when most of his followers had sticks only. By the great God, the God of all times, he has not bidden us to write this, but we ourselves do so of our own free will, fearing for your safety. We have begged Khalifa Seddeek and the Prince of the Mahdi's army, Abdallah, son of Sayed Mohamed, to write this letter for us. Our Lord Mahdi was opposed to its being written; for our sake he consented. The matter stands as we have explained, and we think it well of you to accept our advice. If you go against it you will repent, but your repentance will not avail you when destruction comes. Peace.

Seals of
"Sheikh Yusef Mansoor, [illegible]

"El O'Bied, 13 S[illegible]

METEOROL[illegible]

GOVERN[illegible]
Bom[illegible]

Means of observati[illegible]

Barometer correct[illegible]
Temperature of the [illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermom[illegible]
Dew Point.......[illegible]
Relative humidity o[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky [illegible]
Maximum tempera[illegible]
Minimum do. [illegible]
General Direction o[illegible]

Movement of wind [illegible]
Fall of Rain*.....[illegible]
Total fall during the [illegible]
" " " yea[illegible]
* From [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21.

THE returns of the Bank of England which have just been published are favourable. The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities which stood at 46 per cent. last week has risen to 47 per cent. The reserve of notes is now £14,600,000 or £100,000 more. The Bills Discounted show a decrease of a like amount, being £21,400,000. Money continues cheap in Lombard-street and three months' sight Indian bills are now discountable in the open market at 2¼ per cent.; 4 months' sight at 2⅜ per cent. In Stock Exchange Securities the only change advised is a drop of ⅛ in 3 per cent. Consols, which are worth 100⅞. Oriental Bank shares £11 10s; Chartereds £23 10s; Mercantiles £15 10s; Hongkongs £56.

In the general Produce markets Coffee is quiet but steady. Seeds and Wheat unchanged.

The Manchester market is steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet: Surats firm: arrivals easier: sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales Surats. Fair Dhollera, Good Hingunghat, Good Fair Sawginned Dharwar, and Good Fair Compta on the spot have advanced 1-16d. In the New York markets quotations for ready Mid-Uplands and "futures" are unaltered. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Wednesday..	162,000	130,000	247,200
Thursday's receipts ..	14,000	13,000	14,0 0
Total since 1st Sept.	176,000	143,000	261,200

MONEY.—At the board meeting to-day, the directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

EXCHANGE has remained firm at 1s. 7⅝d. for demand Bank bills and 1s. 7¾d. for three months' credits. There has been more mercantile paper offered for sale, but for Bank bills the demand is of a limited character. From Calcutta rates are reported unchanged, the tendency there being firm. Reuter quotes the price of Bar Silver at 50⅞d. per oz.; but private advices name it at 50 13-16d.:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7⅝d.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 9-16d.
Do.	Three Months' Sight	1s. 7 25-32d.
Credits,	do.	1s. 7¾d
Francs,	do.	fcs. 2·09½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak, and some sales of 4 per cents were made at Rs. 98 15-16: 4½ per cents Rs. 103⅜ to 103½.

SHARES.—There is a further fall in Bank of Bombay shares, business in which was done at Rs. 748¾. Port Cannings have advanced to Rs. 387½, but Colabas have declined to Rs. 822½. Little doing in Press securities. Some Berars and Mofussils have found buyers at Rs. 640 and Rs. 455 respectively. Mill shares are declining and a further drop of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share has taken place in some cases. Sales are reported of Dhurrumseys at Rs. 575; Empress at Rs. 860; Albert Edwards at Rs. 565; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,190; Khataos at Rs. 1,080; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,390; Morarjees at Rs. 1,540; Nationals at Rs. 1,025; Orientals at Rs. 735; Southern Indias at Rs. 530; and Western Indias at Rs. 1,015. A few Kemp and Company's shares have changed hands at Rs. 357.

COTTON.—The high prices asked by sellers has tended to check the existing demand, and we have not heard of any transactions of importance to-day either ready or for forward delivery. Stocks on the spot are now considerably reduced, and dealers have consequently held up prices for old Cotton, but for the new crop there are willing sellers at a reduction of a rupee or two on yesterday's rates. We quote:—

		Per candy	
Machine-ginned Broach		Rs. 183-184	
Oomrawuttee	F.G.	„ 178	
Do.	Good	„ 171	
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 164-165	
Dhollera	F.G.	„ 178	
Do.	Good	„ 170-171	
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 164	
Bengal	Good	„ 140	
Western	Good	„ 162	
Do.	F.G.F.	„ 154	
Dharwar Saw-ginned	Good	„ 168	
Compta		„ 151	
New Machine-ginned Broach	Good	„ 212	March
Do. Oomrawuttee	Good	„ 180-181	„

LINSEED is in limited request at Rs. 5-13½ to Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED remains steady without quotable change in prices.

WHEAT continues dull. The business passing is of a retail nature, and prices close in favour of buyers. We quote White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 32½ to Rs. 33 per candy; Yellow Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28; Luskari Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½; Catha Rs 24 to Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS remain dull. There is very little cargo offering. Continental rates nominal.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is a fair inquiry from the consuming districts, and the feeling is steadier, but we have not noticed any improvement in prices.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—

On Government Bills .... 6 per cent. per annum.

[redacted] Bills .... 8 do. do.

[redacted]

INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.c.	748¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do	865
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	822½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 13	387½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,120
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 51	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 75	640
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	70
Bombay Cotton Press	200	500	500		1,010
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,215
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 153	[illegible]
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,975
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	640
Manmar Manfg. Co	600	250	250		330
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	455
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	230
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	665
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	565
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,275
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		65	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130 14-6	do.	25
Ditto	..	£20	65 7-3	do.	73
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

[redacted] LLIGENCE.

[redacted] Alpine, 1,348 tons, [redacted]day for Jeddah, &c. [redacted] pilgrims as deck [redacted]

[redacted]ns, Captain J. B. [redacted]rday from Aden [redacted]l is consigned to [redacted]

[redacted] Mobile, 916 tons, [redacted]r yesterday from [redacted]hests opium and [redacted]sengers.

[redacted]ons, Captain J. [redacted]erday from New Castle [redacted]g cargo:—1,269 tons coals, 300 tons coke, 977 Nos. steel rails, and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

THE P. H. O. Co's steamer Rohilla, 2,251 tons, Captain W. Barratt, will sail to-day for China, &c., with Australian and China Mails, and cargo of 1,855 chests opium and general, and the following passengers:—For Sydney.—Mr. H. Maybery, Mr. J. Hudson, Miss A. Maven, Mr. W. Cottier, Miss M. Herbert, Mr. R. P. Cohatterful, and Col. H. [redacted] Melbourne.—Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. J. [redacted]sle, Mr. G. Sel-[redacted]r. For Penang. [redacted]st, Pundarff, and [redacted]

[redacted] From.

[redacted]en, Sept. 14.

[redacted] Castle, Aug. 23.

[redacted]ssorah, Sept. 7.

[redacted]ustralia.

[redacted]S.

[redacted] Destination.

[redacted]avre.

[redacted] Coast & Kurrachee.

[redacted]eir port-clearances

[redacted]dah, &c.

[redacted]c., was entered for

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 17 Cleomene .... Mays........ Liverpool, May 22.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 17.—Steamer Engineer. Ship Sir Henry Lawrence

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—100 cases sulphuric acid, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Bretton Hall s—6 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Teviot s—9 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Rohilla s—24 packages stationery, printed books, soap, medicines, &c., Cooper and Co; 9 cases printed books, stationery, &c, Thacker and Co; 1 case printed books, Shapoorjee Hormusjee; 125 boxes candles Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla; 13 packages and 6 cases printing materials, G. Claridge and Co; 46 cases oilmanstores, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—13 cases wine, B. & A. Hormarjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R. Rubattino s—500 cases brandy, and 51 packages claret, B. and A. Hormarjee; 90 cases brandy, Muncherjee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lucinda s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.; 2,003½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 102 bales cotton, Jaygopaldass Gunshandass; 250 cwts coir yarn. Purshotun Dewjee; 7½ cwts ghee, Cursonjee Haruckchund.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Vorwaerts s—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton and 1,832½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

California s—1,300 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

R. Rubattino s—240 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

Canton s—800 cwts mowra flowers, Cursetjee and Nuthoobhoy and Co.; 16 bales carpets, 3,213 cwts linseed, and 1,250 cwts mowra flowers, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Africa s—10 bales cotton, Menahem Messa; 10 bales hides Allarakhia Sajim.

FOR NAPLES.

R. Rubattino s—500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lepaut s—2'8 cwts wheat, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MALTA.

President Garfield s—3,606 cwts wheat and 9,480 cwts linseed, M. Spiteri and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rohilla s—85 cwts raisins, F. Moosabhoy; 72 cwts raisins, M. Nuzmoodin; 15 bales twist, R. Bhukundass; 120 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 35 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 149 chests opium. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co; 37 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 23½ chests opium, S. N. Tallati and Co; 6 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla; 23 chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, N. J. Silas; 8 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 63 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 11½ chests opium, Tarachund Lucmenaron; 67 cwts raisin, Khullan Hoosein; 1 chest opium, Goolabroy Mungulchund; 12 chests opium, Joharmull Moolchund; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Seet ram; 6 chests opium, Chooniram Jesraj; 20 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—72 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 12 chests opium, S. Abraham; 12 chests opium, Guneshdass Sobhagmull; 81½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 25 chests opium, Joowarimull Moolchund; 132 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 23 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 11 chests opium, Hunmutram Hurdewdass; 10 chests opium, Sewbux Joowareemull; 16 chests opium, J. and S. S. Sassoon; 14 chests opium, Sorjiram Ramchunder; 4½ chests opium, Jesraj Chetram; 31 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Hazarimull Nursingdass; 12 chests opium, Tarachund Ghunshamdass; 11 chests opium, Benoodiram Bal chund; 70½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium, Tarachund Luchminaran; 15 chests opium; Tarachund Sitaram; 4 chests opium, G. Ezra; 8 chests opium Joharmull Moolchund; 8 chests opium, Joharmull Moolchund; 15 chests opium, Goolraj Singanee; 2 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 1½ chests opium, Sumrutroy Khetseedass; 2 chests opium, Goolabroy Mungulchund; 12 chests opium, Dewkoover Ramkoover.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For further direction and costs.

520-80—Bomonji and H.—Murarji Poonja vs. Cooverji Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

424-81—R. M. Sayani and J. C. Cama—Thakersey Dewraj and others vs. Hurbhum Nursey and others—Tobin and R., Macfarlane and E.

153-83—In person (a pauper), Dayraj Luckoo vs. Crupal Luckoo.

25-83—Craigie, L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs. Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and E. and J. C. Cama.

28-83—Jefferson, B. and D.—Memon Cassum Hajee Mitha vs Memon Aba Essa and another—R. M. Sayani (As against 2nd defendant).

17-83—Tobin and R.—Chawa Karen Killote Koonji, &c., vs Ashabai and others—Khunderao M. and H., C. and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

(If Chamber business is over before 2 o'clock.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

31-81—Macfarlane and E. (for pauper), Currim Adumji vs. Mahomed Adumji and others—Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—S. Fernaddes vs. P. M. Mendes and another.

In the matter of the petition of Withi, widow of the Bawa Balaramji Motiramji deceased—Bawa Girdharidas Luxmondas vs. Gungadas Jumnadas—In person—With the petition (Testamentary matter.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-82—Macfarlane and E.—Pandurung Jewba Sungjeeraj vs. Balla Mungesh Wagle and another—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs Puiaralal Kasheramji and another—Tyabji and D

[redacted] INTELLIGENCE.

[redacted]

ban[redacted] Cuningham, Ma[redacted] Rochfort, Lieut.-Col., Ar[redacted] leave, from Colombo.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Knox, Lieut.-Col., 14th Hussars, from leave, to Secundrabad.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—September 17 at Ahmedabad, the wife of A. W. Crawley-Boevey, Esq., Bombay C. S., of a son.

D'ESPERANCE—September 16, at Bhuj, the wife of J. D'Esperance, Superintendent, School of Art, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SALE—WILLARD—September 19, at Christ Church, Byculla (by license), by the Rev. A. L. Gslow, Edward Douglas Sale, Salt Department, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Alexander Wm. Willard, P. & O. Company's Service, Bombay.

DEATH.

SCREWVALA—September 19, at Mody Bay, Frere Road, Bai Hirabai, wife of Bapujee Burjorjie Tanabhoy Screwvala, and daughter of Sorabjee Bomonjee Banajee, aged 19 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—September 17, at Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon-Major H. D. Cook, of a daughter.

DANE—September 14, at Simla, the wife of Louis W. Dane, B. C. S., of a son.

DODSWORTH—September 13, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. T. L. Dodsworth, of a son.

MATHESON—September 17, at Kilpauk, the wife of Matheson, Bank of Madras, of a son.

RAYNEAU—September 15, at Chandernagore, the wife of Edward Rayneau, D. P. W. (Midnapore Canal), of a son.

TURNER—September 16, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. William Turner, Jailor, Central Jail, Vellore, of a son.

WRENCH—September 15, at Lahore, the wife of J. Mervyn Wrench, of a son.

DEATHS.

FERNANDEZ—September 10, at Mangalore, Mr. John Francis Fernandez, Retired Deputy Collector and Vice-President of the Mangalore Municipality, aged 75 years.

HARINGTON—September 13, at Guzrat, Punjab, Colonel Frederick D. Harrington, B. S. C., Deputy Commissioner.

SUTHERLAND—September 15, at Bankipore, Alice Mary Collins, step-daughter of James Sutherland, aged 19 years.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

ABOUT forty years ago the military defence of British territory in India was viewed from a totally different standpoint to that which is possible now. At that time the first Afghan war had been undertaken, and had ended disastrously; Scinde had been annexed, but not the Punjab. There were, however, indications that the Sikhs would soon give us some trouble; and the prognostications thereon proved to be correct—the subjugation of the Sikhs followed, and the Punjab was annexed in 1849. The campaigns in Afghanistan, 1839-42, were the first steps taken with the object of securing the defence of our Empire from foes beyond India, not from natives of the East, but from Russia, whose progress in Central Asia was even then regarded with suspicion. At the time we are referring to, 1844, Sir Henry Lawrence published, in the October number of the *Calcutta Review*, an article on the "Military Defence of our Empire in the East." He took no notice whatever of our Western frontier, upon which all our attention is now centred, nor did he allude to the failure of our then recent campaigns in Afghanistan; but he regarded the peaceful consolidation of our power in India, with the help of an efficient and well-organised army, as its true military defence. He summed up his views in the following remarks:—"If it be necessary for a nation to preserve itself from injury and insult by demonstrating its power, surely the British in the East have done so in the most unmistakeable manner. There is little care for fresh demonstrations; for the weight of our arm is still acknowledged, and many are yet reeling under the blows which it has dealt out. We can now, therefore, afford to be pacific, but we cannot afford to be weak. We have no occasion to put forth our strength, but we must not suffer ourselves to waste it. We must keep ourselves up to the athletic standard; and, as we have made our election, we must abide by it; as we have fought our way to power, we must show ourselves capable of retaining the lofty position we have assumed. The time may come when we shall find our best safeguard in the hearts of a grateful people; but that time has not *yet* come. Nor is there a near prospect of its advent." He then proceeds to point out that our position in India is different from that of former conquerors, whose time was occupied "in eternal battles and ceaseless marches," causing an infinite amount of suffering and misery, and leaving no time for making laws for the protection of the people. And then he adds:—"But though compelled in candour to admit that without sword government the British in India could not maintain their position, we feel strong in our hearts the conviction that one good magistrate may be better than a regiment; one sound law, [redacted]ministered, better than a brigade; that [redacted]erate with the military; [redacted] and [redacted] down, each in his [redacted] working out the details of a code [redacted] ably prepared—not shifting and changing from day to day, but founded on experience—and suitable to a rude and simple people, who, like all people under the sun, prefer justice to law, and the speedy obtainment of their ends to eternal dangling about the precincts of dilatory courts." The Government of India has ever since acted on the principles here so clearly stated; and the military defence of our Empire in the East has, from that time, been secured by these means. But now-a-days though the military defence of our Indian Empire still rests on the same principles, so far as maintaining our power within our own territories is concerned, yet there is added thereto the military defence of our Western frontiers, extending from Peshawur to Kurrachee, from external attacks. But, just as we are, as it were, comfortably settling down in India, our Western frontiers are being approached by a strong European Power, very aggressive, and believed by many competent judges to be intent on attacking our power in India. Thus, unfortunately, we are in doubt whether the Russians are friends with whom we might discuss the boundary lines which would be scrupulously adhered to, or whether they are implacable enemies whose sole object is to attack us, and to endeavour to drive us out of the country.

The question of immediate interest, however, is not whether Russia intends to attack us, for some years must pass before great designs of that sort can be carried out, and early knowledge of warlike movements cannot be concealed. At the present moment, and for some time to come, Russia's avowed object of opening up trade routes with India across Central Asia must engage our attention. Russia is now the only ruler in Central Asia, and the first result of the successes of her arms will certainly be to make secure the existing routes for merchants, and a large increase in trade may consequently be expected. As to obtaining the trade of Central Asia for ourselves, we can make only very slender claims to even a share in a trade which we have done nothing whatever to encourage. All that is left us now to do is, to make efforts to push our trade over our frontiers, through Afghanistan, with Persia and those parts of Central Asia where Russia's hostile tariffs do not yet reach. But let us suppose Russia to be close to Herat, near enough to take it if she likes. In that case Afghanistan will be pl[redacted]een two such, to her, [redacted] that her independen[redacted]. The tur[redacted]untry in a[redacted] and make[redacted]afe, must [redacted] or will no[redacted] quite su[redacted] compel th[redacted] us by inte[redacted] alone stands [redacted] us or Russia, [redacted] seems to be i[redacted] in Central Asia [redacted] India. The ques[redacted] for consideration. [redacted] stand on equal grou[redacted] free, English goods w[redacted] Russian goods out o[redacted] Russia sets up hostile ta[redacted] of trade will be destroye[redacted] however, we could raise no objections. Whatever value trade with India may have for Russia, she will be entitled to, and she is very likely to be the only gainer, for we could not discard on our Western frontiers in India the free-trade policy which we strenuously observe at home and strive to get the rest of the world to follow. It seems, therefore, that we can never agree with Russia about the tariffs. Under the circumstances, it would be better to allow Russia to make as exclusive tariffs as she may think fit, even though we put little or no restriction on the importation of Russian goods into India. This is the peaceful view of Russia's approach to India. It is, for the present, the main one also. From more than one direction, however, on our side Russia has a good deal to dread. A very large army could, on an emergency, be raised in India, and aggressive movements made. Taking the proportion of men under arms to the population in Germany and some other European States, India could put into the field the largest army in the world; but, of course, at a very ruinous cost. But Russia's most formidable foe in the East will be the liberal form of civilization which she will meet with. She is already exposed to attacks from the progressive civilization of Europe, and when her conquests in Central Asia are completed, she will have to resist these attacks from East and West at the same time. A press censorship will probably have to be set up, somewhere not far from Herat, to restrict the circulation in Central Asia of the English papers from India; local self-government introduced into Central Asia, and the high-flown aspirations which the natives of India are indulging in, may render the dominion of Russia insecure, or make her so careful, and necessitate so much watchfulness, that ambitious schemes of conquest in the direction of India will have to be abandoned, if they have ever really been entertained. Whatever speculations as to Russia's future may be indulged in, it seems to be almost impossible that the Czar can much longer enjoy the despotic power he seems so disinclined to give up. If he does not voluntarily give his people a more liberal form of government, a revolution might take place which might split up the Empire into more divisions than East and West, and alter altogether the destiny of Central Asia. Our retention of our Indian Empire is not now less important than ever it was; but even forty years ago, when our power in the North of India required careful consolidation, Sir Henry Lawrence wrote as follows:—"We cannot expect to hold India for ever. Let us so conduct ourselves in our civil and military relations as, when the connexion ceases, it may do so, not with convulsions, but with mutual esteem and affection; and that England may then have in India a noble ally, enlightened and brought into the scale of nations under her guidance and fostering care." Free from external enemies, the people of India might, perhaps, enjoy independence at some future time, but the old routes from Central Asia, where India's conquerors have come for so many centuries, are again being opened, and northern hordes may again make attempts to cross the Indus; but they will be quickly thrown back. However, they are not now approaching; for the present, peaceful trade is likely to be more attractive than a hazardous war.

THE Europeans in Bengal who object to Mr. Ilbert's Bill are taking very ill-advised steps to express their dissatisfaction at the attitude of the Government in reference to that measure. A rumour published in Allahabad says that the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association has issued a circular to the members "calling on them to abstain from attending any public ceremonials at which the Viceroy may preside." If true, this is but a weak acceptance of a hint thrown out by the Allahabad paper in its unworthy insinuation that Lord Ripon would not venture to open the International Exhibition in person, because the announcement that the ceremony would be under his presidency would be the signal for all the Europeans in Calcutta to absent themselves. But we are not inclined to place faith in the latest form in which this suggestion is put forward. The Calcutta Trades' Association has hitherto proved itself a highly intelligent body, and its representations to Government upon matters coming within its special cognisance have received careful attention, and often carried considerable weight. To send out such a circular as is referred to would be an indiscretion which would seriously prejudice its character, not in the view of the [redacted]re sure, in the eyes [redacted]lso of a number of [redacted]ssociation has, along [redacted]lready given expres-[redacted]urisdiction Bill; and [redacted] be supposed that a [redacted] personal disrespect [redacted] the Viceroy on the part [redacted]ional weight [redacted]e accepted, [redacted]hat people [redacted]ompletely [redacted]rdly be [redacted] Equally [redacted] the [redacted]post-[redacted]teer [redacted]rn-[redacted] announ[redacted] will has[redacted] nounce t[redacted] majority [redacted] Court Judg[redacted] ment, have [redacted] the services [redacted] teers may no[redacted] planters, like th[redacted] signing if the Bil[redacted] of the fact that [redacted] Volunteers, they ac[redacted] own interests as in [redacted] ment.

THE following extract [redacted] ought to be studied in [redacted] previous remarks on the fa[redacted] against the Government of [redacted]

> The London correspondent of [redacted] in a telegram published in that jo[redacted] day last, on the subject of Re[redacted] telegram, speaks of the Calcutta c[redacted] the London *Times* as being "assure[redacted] agent had been nobbled by the Gove[redacted] have authority for saying that there [redacted] mistake here, as the *Times*' correspo[redacted] gave the correct figures, without [redacted] allusion, direct or indirect, to Reuter's [redacted] gram. With the "cooked" telegram of M[redacted] fresh in their memory, nothing is more [redacted] than that public writers in England ma[redacted] inferred that this was another case of "no[redacted] But nothing was said on the subject by the C[redacted] correspondent of the *Times* in his telegram.

This explanation seems to exonerate the *Ti*[redacted] correspondent from the worst part of t[redacted] charge brought against him. As our Siml[redacted] correspondent informed us, the letters on this question will be published in to-day's *Gazette of India*. Probably these will clear up all the doubtful points in connection with this affair.

GRANT OF A SITE FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, Mr. Barrow (the clerk) read a Government Resolution, stating that the plot at the junction of the Esplanade Market-road and the Cruickshank-road, measuring 6,000 square yards, may be allotted to the Municipality as a site for the proposed Municipal Hall; that the land was valued at Rs. 30 per square yard, but as it was required for a purely public purpose, the Government of India would be asked whether they would authorize its being given to the Municipality without charge, or at a lower rate. On the motion of Dr. Blaney, the above resolution was recorded with the best thanks of the Corporation to H. E. the Governor-in-Council. The Corporation next considered the report of the committee appointed to consider what departments [redacted]administration the Municipality should ask the [redacted]ernment to hand over to them for management, [redacted]how the various outstanding claims of the [redacted]pality against Government should be settled, [redacted]motion of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, that [redacted] the report was adopted which related [redacted]s of expenditure on education, medical [redacted] public works of local interest which, [redacted] the committee, may suitab[redacted] [redacted]e Municipal[redacted]

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of the 15th Sept.)

BUT we had almost forgotten Colaba (1)—Colaba with its present population of 17,132. If for nothing else Aungier's Convention deserves to be remembered, as it is by it we hold Colaba. Colaba being an island, we presume, was the reason we had not received it at the cession. Some shanties had been erected on it, and we agreed that the first annual payment of the pension should be devoted to the buying out of the proprietors, so that it might become a cantonment. The English had no right or title in Colaba till 1674. There was then a grove of cocoanut trees on it (2), of which only five trees now remain. The population around the Castle and in Colaba were mostly fishers, and the first thing we had to do was to remove their cadjan huts which clustered around the Castle like so many wigwams, and provide them dwellings elsewhere. The next thing was to build a street, a mile long, from the Castle, gates of lowish houses, now our Bazaar-street, so at first called because the bazaar was at the end of it. This was our town, at all events the only town we had for many years. Most of this town was burned down in the great fire of 1803, and many of the lofty erections date from that and subsequent years.

THE LAND OF BOMBAY

since 1674, the date of Aungier's Convention, has experienced great changes—in its tenure, in its condition, in its proprietory. The ancient constitution of the island, which was feudal, has been entirely changed by the substitution of the so-called "tax" for military service which was established in 1718. The feudal system lasted under the English fifty-seven years. This military service was more than a name, as we will endeavour to show, for in 1676 a hundred of the landowners raised and maintained a body of militia, 600 strong. Moreover, up to 1718 if a man refused military service, his land was liable to be forfeited; and ecclesiastics were not exempt, for in 1690 the Jesuits of Parell coquetted with the Sidi, who was thundering at the gates of Bombay Castle, and forthwith Parell was confiscated. We did the same with Sion, and their lands were never restored. One word for the Jesuits by way of parenthesis. Let us reverse the picture. Suppose that Sebastian Cabot had conquered this Western India for England in the sixteenth century and Bombay had been thrown into the dower of one of the Stewart girls to some Alfonso or Roderigo of Portugal, and suppose further that we had settled here for a hundred and thirty years under the shadow of our Thirty-nine Articles and Shorter Catechism do you think that we would have tamely submitted to the tender mercies of Portugal? I trow not. It is all very well, at this distance of time, to denounce the conduct of the Portuguese, and wonder how people could be so foolish as to dispute and resist our authority.

But, as has been said, there is a good deal of human nature in man, and the Portugal had his share of it. Our course was plain all the same, and having put our hand to the plough we could not look backward. Then, again, in 1720 we tried Rama Kamattee for treason and conspiracy with Angria to seize the Governor at Parell. He was a man of prodigious influence, had built the modern Temple of Walkeshwur about 1715, and was the only influential native spectator at the opening of our English Church in 1718. But it did not matter. The higher the man the more conspicuous his punishment. (3) His land in the Fort was confiscated and sold for Rs. 20,000; he was imprisoned for life and died in 1728. This was an unfortunate case, both for him and for us. The man was convicted on what seemed the clearest evidence at the time. One of the witnesses was put to the torture, a method which had been long abolished at home by Act of Parliament (4), and after Rama's death it was discovered that the letters which were put in evidence against him, and which were considered to be written by himself were forgeries, and that some one had made use of his seal to blacken his reputation!

As much was almost admitted by a succeeding Government, and a sum of money paid over to his son by way of reparation. (5) It was in 1718 that Government took upon itself the defence of the town, and surrounded it by a wall, which was not very substantial at the first. Down to our own day, though not always, land has been lea[redacted] by Government in perpetuity, and the gross reven[redacted] therefrom is moderate, if we may judge from t[redacted] statement of 1881.

One is apt to view all the buildings in the Fort of much greater antiquity than they really a[redacted] There were men living in Warden's time, 1814, w[redacted] recollected the best portions of the Fort overgrow[redacted] with plantations of cocoa trees, Forbes-street, t[redacted] site of Sir Charles Forbes's house and what we no[redacted] call the Old Secretariat in Apollo-street, and othe[redacted] streets besides. In Grose's map, constructed about 1760, some of the streets there laid down must have been still unbuilt upon. This was the period (about 1760) that witnessed the creation of private property to a very large extent. Until about this time population had not swelled beyond 100,000. It now went forward by great and successive bounds. (6). Until 1760 the Portuguese landholder of Aungier's Convention had managed pretty well to hold his own; but idleness, extravagance, native proclivities, and the Marwari had now done their work.

The great bulwark of Salsette, with Tanna and Bassein, had in 1739 been knocked away from under his feet by the Mahratta and his enemy the Hindoo; the Muslim, and above all the Parsee, came in like a flood, and occupied his shoes, so that among all the Vereadores of Aungier's Convention, it would be difficult now to find one descendant on the lands included in that document and once occupied by his forefathers. And let the truth be told; apathy on the one side and encroachment on the other during the eighteenth century lost the English a great part of their proprietary rights in this island. (7)

We may here remark that until the town was surrounded by a wall in 1718 the name of "The Fort" was only applied to the Castle and the ground within its walls and bastions, and it was only after the above date that the name was given to the more extended enclosure, and which has ever since been applied to it

It is curious to note how persistent have been the forms of enfeoffment. 1665 was an age barren of solicitors in Bombay, and yet the man who presumed to take possession of Bombay hedged himself round with the customary acts (delivery of seisin, I think they call them) of taking "earth and stones" from the bastions of the Castle in the presence of witnesses; and in 1743 we meet with the time-honoured, but now dispensed-with, "earth, straw, and a green branch" in the transference of some toddy field to its new occupant.

Again, from the copies which we give of the [redacted]irst Revenue Satement of the Island in 1668, and [redacted]e last Revenue Report of the same submitted to [redacted] Bombay Government for 1882 (8), it will be [redacted]d that the tree tax is the largest item in the first, as it is in the last. We found this tax in existence when we came, and to-day the Mahim woods are still the backbone of the revenue. (9)

So also in the tax-paper sent out to-day to each proprietor of land (registered under Aungier's Convention) by the Collector of Bombay you will find printed the words "Pension and Tax."

Tax dates from 1718, and here means commutation of military sevice, and Pensio is the premium paid for the fee simple on the compromise of a doubtful tenure, and carries the legal reader back to the days of Bracton, the English jurist of the thirteenth century, and far beyond, as Sir Michael Westropp has reminded us, to the age when the soldiers of Italy held fiefs on the frontiers of the Rhine and the Danube, of the Roman Empire. The "pension and tax" in 1882 does not seem a whit larger in amount than the pension which was stipulated for by Aungier's Convention, 215 years ago.

There is no stronger passion than the passion for land once it subjects a man to its influence, and it is no wonder, for land is the source of subsistence and the foundation of all wealth. But even [redacted] there is no wealth in it, nor likely to [redacted] how often do we see some wand[redacted] or the Isles of the Pacif[redacted] piness on the [redacted] If it ha[redacted] stormy [redacted] and exte[redacted] he make[redacted] not nece[redacted] of the th[redacted] with "[redacted] name is [redacted] I see a[redacted] eyebrows [redacted] bush. W[redacted] Buy land, [redacted] of Lynn will [redacted]e, and "John, o' the Scal[redacted]ing out, as sayeth the ballad:

> "The [redacted] is thine, the land is mine,
> And I am now the Lord of Lynn."

Sir Walter Scott used to say an hour's walk before breakfast was a good thing, and if practicable—on your own land. The "earth hunger" is developed nowhere so strongly as in England. But in former days Bombay could furnish a goodly show of English proprietors. In 1814 Leckie drew £3,000 a year from house property, and nearly a hundred years ago Henshaw erected his "Buildings" near the new Bank of Bombay at a cost of over two lakhs. They are still in possession of his heirs, but the circumstance is unique, as the native property in Bombay may now be counted by crores, the English by lakhs. In fact, now-a-days Europeans rarely acquire a permanent interest in land in Bombay. English property is more in vogue in Calcutta, but even there the same process has been going on, and English interest in houses and lands is being rapidly supplanted by a large and extending native proprietary.

The population of the Island of Bombay by the census of 1881 was 773,196; cutting off that of Parell, Sewri, Mahim, and Sion, leaves for the city 717,151. The island is twenty-two square miles in extent. Appropriating ten square miles for the space occupied by the city, gives 71,715 to the square mile. (10) What would Warden, who wrote in 1814, have said to this?

He estimates 11,250 to the square mile, and then adds, "An almost incredible population; in England the computation falls short of 200 to every square mile." (11). The present population of Bombay is quite as great as was that of Scotland at the time Aungier's Convention was signed, and now exceeds by two hundred thousand souls the population of London at the same time or during the closing years of the reign of Charles the Second.

J. D.

[redacted]

The tenth article of the Convention reserves to the [redacted]y "the little Isle of Colio, reaching from the outer [redacted]stwardly of the Isle to the pecary called Polo." [redacted] Sir Michael Westropp remarks Colio is probably [redacted]om Coli or Koli fishermen who had a village [redacted] on the Isle which would appear to be that [redacted]olaba or Koolaba, Arabic for a strip of land [redacted] to the sea. Pakhadi, Marathi for a paved path [redacted]iterally a wing of a village. Polo a corrup-[redacted] a kind of boat frequenting the locality. In [redacted] grant of land in 1743 the pakhadi in [redacted]d Pallo (High Court Reports 1866-1867.) [redacted]e, our Apollo-bunder. Malabar Hill was [redacted]t was not worth Rs. 100 a year at the [redacted]tion.

[redacted]rbes' picture of Colaba, in whose time [redacted]ed much.

[redacted]s a Shenvi by caste. The Shenvis [redacted]d Brahmins. Rama Kamut's ances-[redacted]ombay from Goa in the time of the [redacted]gh position under the English [redacted]land was ceded to the latter. [redacted]me way connected with or in [redacted]nder the English, and served [redacted] the Madras Presidency. He [redacted] called Walkeshwar (from [redacted]d made from sand), but its [redacted] Rama Kamut had a son [redacted]me was Narrayan; and the [redacted] After Baboo the male line [redacted]two daughters and Mr. [redacted]d a descendant of one of [redacted] is trustee-manager of [redacted]e Fort, at the north [redacted] procession from this [redacted] gathered the above [redacted] from a Mahratha [redacted]ent," published in [redacted]allee, C.I.E., 23rd

[redacted]bs, the smart of [redacted]y *from M. S.* [redacted] England was [redacted]was used in [redacted]nd abolished

[redacted]; in 1681. [redacted]Niebuhr; [redacted]1812 to [redacted]n 1881.

50,0[redacted] in 1[redacted] 1816, 773,19[redacted]

(7) W[redacted]

(8) Rs. [redacted]

„ 1,[redacted]
„ 1,2[redacted]
„ 39[redacted]
„ 54[redacted]
„ 4,392 [redacted]
„ 6,611 [redacted]
„ 1,661 2 1[redacted]
„ 12,261 2 1[redacted]
„ 12,261 2 16 [redacted]
50,740 0 88 [redacted]
801 3 58 m[redacted]
Rs. 51,512 0 46 [redacted]

which, at thirteen xeraph[redacted] to £6,490 17s. 9d. Warden[redacted]

ISLAND OF BO[redacted]

Fixed La[redacted]

Toka of Government Villa[redacted]
Pension and Tax, Bombay [redacted]
Pension and Tax, Mahim [redacted]
Quit and Ground-rent ...[redacted]
Rent of Land newly asses[redacted] bay Act II. of 1876 ...[redacted]
Foras land settled under ...[redacted]
Leasehold ...[redacted]
Fish-ponds in the Island [redacted]
Rent of the Clare and Ca[redacted]
Miscellaneous Land Reve[redacted]

[redacted]ixed Ab[redacted]

Tree Tax [redacted]
Distillery License Fee ...[redacted]
Shop License Fee ...[redacted]
Farm of Drugs ...[redacted]
Miscellaneous Abkari R[redacted]

[redacted]or's Offic[redacted]

(9) Norman Macleod's conversation on the Tree Tax, on the morning after his arrival in India, was, as nearly as I can remember, "What sort of a tree is that?" "A palm tree." "Yes, I know it's a palm tree, but what kind of palm tree?" "A toddy palm tree." "Yes, I think I've heard the name before; and what are these letters painted white upon it?" "For taxation." "You don't mean to say the trees in India are taxed?" "Yes." "O India! the very hairs of your head are numbered." The total number of trees from which toddy is drawn in the island, 1881-82—17,471 cocoanut, 231 brab, 4,392 date.—*Land Revenue Returns.*

(10) A fact which has, no doubt, something to do with the very heavy mortuary returns of the present sickly season.

(11) Mr J. A. Baines estimates there are 777 people to the acre in some quarters of Bombay city, and in 39 per cent. of the whole population the density is double that of the most thickly populated parts of London.—*Imperial Census of 1881.*

[redacted]

three good lies in his life. I am sure he would not have included in his list the clumsy falsehood which you have helped this week to detect and expose; and I am disposed to believe that even the organs of Mr. Healy and Mr. Biggar, who are never very particular about the weapons which they employ against Lord Spencer, must look down with some contempt on their Anglo-Indian imitators. It requires something more than malignity to make a good lie, and something, moreover, in which a large proportion of the scribbling race are piteously deficient.

The supporters of Lord Ripon's policy have been wonderfully assisted by the dulness of those who have placed themselves in the front ranks of its opponents. I am not, I hope, insensible to the real force of the arguments which may be urged against that policy by authorities like Sir Fitzjames Stephen, Mr. Cordery, and the Calcutta Judges, and in our Presidency by Mr. Erskine; and I am convinced that had the campaign been conducted from the first on those lines, the effect on the English public would have been considerable, perhaps irresistible. But the agitators commenced their campaign in this country by putting forward a principle which is inconsistent with the declared policy of both the great parties of the State, and foolishly hoped to make their case still stronger by abusing the natives of this country in language which has excited general disgust in England. Since they became awake to the futility of these tactics, they have tried to mend matters by attacking Lord Ripon with the same poisoned weapons with which the lowest class of Irish journals attack the Queen's Government in Dublin. Can it be a matter of surprise that they have failed to rally English public opinion to their side, that they have encouraged the English Cabinet to put its foot down firmly on this question, and that the defence of their cause in Parliament should be left to people like Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, whom Mr. Maclean, with his usual exquisite felicity of judgment, so vastly prefers to a "mere rhetorician like Mr. Gladstone?" The Anglo-Indian journalists who after some hesitation identified themselves with the policy of the agitators have apparently not had the sagacity to discover that they have all along substantially assisted the cause which they were called in to curse, and the less intelligent among them will doubtless persist in a course which seems so congenial to their morale and their intelligence. The youngest exhibition of their matchless ineptitude is almost amusing for its grossness: but after all a feeling of regret for the degradation of an honourable profession preponderates, mixed with some pity for the many honourable, but, as I think, mistaken, men whose cause is stained by this ignoble advocacy.

September 21. W. W.

EMOLUMENTS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see in your issue of the 19th September a passage quoted from the *Statesman*, in which objection is taken to the excessive pay enjoyed by the Civil Servants of Government. I suppose, to give point to its attack, the *Statesman* thought that a little exaggeration would be not only allowable, but commendable. At the same time, in reproducing paragraphs of that nature, it would have been fairer to have added some comment of your own exposing the errors in figures, which alone rob the sting of half its point. As far as I know, a Collector is not paid at the rate of "about Rs. 40,000 a year." Nor, unless he is fortunate enough to get into the Council, will he be wisely sanguine in expecting in a few years Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 per annum. If we divide these figures by half, we shall be much nearer the truth. Further, though it is quite true that the pay of English officials in this country is calculated on a fairly liberal scale—a scale which, I am willing to admit, may appear unnecessarily liberal to the native mind—yet it should be borne in mind that the men who draw these salaries have proved themselves possessed of abilities which, in the ordinary course of events, should have ensured them [redacted]rresponding success in other walks of life at [redacted]me. There never can be any common ground on [redacted]ch to base parallels between ourselves and the [redacted]es; their ideas of life and its requirements [redacted] a totally different scale from ours, and what [redacted]pear ample remuneration to a native could [redacted]thing but beggary to a European. It has [redacted]ecome too much the fashion to rail at the [redacted]fficialism of India; but a little leaven of [redacted]rness would, I am sure, tend to minimize [redacted] of these attacks. It should be borne [redacted]f the officials of India are well paid, [redacted]volve large responsibilities. It is [redacted]air to recollect that the incomes which [redacted]e appear large would not exceed the level [redacted] mediocrity at home. If, however, the *Statesman* [redacted] determined to cavil, it should select the peculiar [redacted]onjunction of circumstances to which our presence [redacted]ere [redacted], as the mark of its invective. Probably [redacted] is willing enough to do so; but in that case it [redacted]ill scarcely enlist many sympathisers—at least [redacted]mong its European readers. As long as India is [redacted]o be governed by England, it is idle to carp at [redacted]acts which, from the nature of the case, everybody [redacted]must see to be inevitable. It is moreover wiser to [redacted]observe accuracy in a question of this kind; [redacted]verification is easy and costs nothing.

B.

TELEGRAMS.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The services of Mr. H. P. Jacob are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government. Lieutenant Colonel Euan Smith, is posted as Political Agent to Bekanir.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant H. F. Loch is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

APPOINTMENTS TO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Sir Charles Aitchison is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Rev. E. G. A. Bowen is appointed Honorary Chaplain of the East India Railway Volunteers.

Mr. W. B. Jones, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, is gazetted Honorary Colonel of the Nagpore Volunteers.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S COMMAND.

A letter from the Secretary of State is published, stating that the Queen approves of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to succeed General [illegible] of a Division in the Bengal [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have been granted [illegible] Lieutenant Colonel A. D [illegible] H. S. Massey, one year.

[illegible]

The following promotions have been made in the Bengal Army:—Major H. C. Kemble to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonels R. Wheeler, H. H. Stansfield, L. E. Evans, E. M. Cherry, C. H. Bergman, and W. S. A. Lockhart to be Colonels; Brevet Major J. Chalmers to be Lieutenant Colonel. In the Bengal Staff Corps, Major J. F. Fitzgerald Cologan is promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

CALCUTTA NAVAL VOLUNTEERS.

The following appointments are made to the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteer Corps:—Lieutenant J. M. Brebner to be Commander; Lieutenant Petley to be Lieutenant; Mr. J. E. King, Sub-Lieutenant. The corps will be attached for administrative purposes to the administrative battalion, Presidency Volunteers.

TRANSFER.

The services of Lieutenant Burn-Murdoch, Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, are placed at the disposal of the Director of General Railways.

DACOITY NEAR RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Sept. 21.

A Burman tax-collector has been robbed near Rangoon by dacoits of Rs. 4,000, Government money, and his own gun and watch. He states that seven strangers, Burmese, came to his house on Tuesday evening to ask about certain assessments, and, when there, they attacked and pinioned him. He became unconscious under their violence, and on recovering his senses, he found he was wounded and had lost the property above mentioned. He cannot recognize his assailants, and is now in Rangoon hospital.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER.

The woman who confessed to murdering her child in Kemendine last month has retracted her statement in the Sessions Court, stating that she made it through fear of the actual murderer, and under the inducement of the police representations that she would be pardoned. The local press blame the Rangoon police for gross neglect, and declare them responsible for the present miscarriage of justice.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COLONIES AND THE ANNEXATION QUESTION.

SYDNEY, Sept. 20.

A Conference of the Colonies will be held here at the end of November to adopt a scheme of federation with a view to the annexation of New Guinea and other islands. Great dissatisfaction is felt throughout Australia at the policy of the Colonial Office in London.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Gravesend yesterday from his visit to Copenhagen.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Sept. 20.

Marquis Tseng has telegraphed to Pekin the result of his interviews with M. Ferry, but has not yet received a reply.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.

Sir Auckland Colvin had a farewell audience of the Khedive to-day, after which he took his departure.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay to-day.

LISBON, Sept. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 20th.

SUEZ, Sept. 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania, outward bound for Bombay, left here to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers........ ....3 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper.......................... 80⅝

4½ per cent. ,, ... 84¼

3 per cent. Consols for account..................100⅛

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 101¼

4½ ,, French Rentes...........................108½

Bar Silver...50⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes and Gold and Silver Coin in the Banking Department, combined...£14,600,000, Inc. £100,000

Bills Discounted ....£21,400,000, Dec. £100,000

Bullion, total amount in Banking & Issue Dept. combined ....£24,200,000, Inc. £100,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 47 per cent.

Arrivals—Cholon, San Stefano, and Drumpark.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(September 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mail for Tamatave per H. M. S. Osprey closes to-day at 4 p.m. Telegrams post Zanzibar.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, September 20.

10 p.m. .. .. 77·3

FRIDAY, September 21.

6 a.m. .. .. 76·1

10 a.m. .. .. 82·5

2 p.m. .. .. 84·3

4 p.m. .. .. 83·4

The Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, presiding at the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Thursday last, granted a discharge to John Grant, a Government pensioner, although the present was the man's third insolvency. The repeated insolvencies were due not so much to fresh debts as to the fact that the insolvent had not entered all he owed in his previous schedules. He had drifted hopelessly into the hands of a Marwaree money-lender, and signed what he told him to sign, without knowing for how much he had signed. The Marwaree sometimes charged him 70 per cent. for his advances; received his army pension, his civil pension, and all his salary; and allowed him the handsome sum of eight annas a day for the maintenance of himself and wife. His lordship remarked to the insolvent in feeling terms—"This miserable arrangement has now lasted over two years. It is a melancholy position for a man who has earned a pension for good service in the army, and another for service in the civil administration. I think you have suffered enough, and I shall grant you your discharge."

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapore and the Regent are to be amongst the distinguished visitors to Calcutta during the approaching Exhibition. The *Statesman* says: "A large bungalow, beautifully furnished, has been engaged for the accommodation of H. H. and suite, in Circular-road."

A telegram from Rangoon to a Calcutta paper states that "the failure of another European firm is reported. The liabilities are not known." The name of the firm is not given.

The late Colonel Harington, Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat, had been suffering from rheumatic gout; and it is supposed that when he shot himself his mind was unhinged by the pain.

We are informed that the statement of the *Madras Mail*, which we reproduced yesterday, that a Mr. Bremner had defrauded the Agra Bank (Madras branch) of Rs. 20,000 is incorrect, the fact being that "a loan was made to Mansfield, Bremner and Co. on tangible security, and which has been since realised, and the bank's claim fully covered."

The *Himalaya Chronicle* states that the hill coolies who accompanied the explorer Mr. Graham and his Swiss guides have bolted and they are stuck fast at Joungri, where there is a solitary mud shed for the shepherds who graze their cattle on the plateau on the ascending route to that snow-clad mountain, Kanchanjanga."

A "rice trophy" is one of the sights to be shown at the Exhibition. The expression is ambiguous, remarks the *Englishman*, and therefore it may be explained that the trophy is to consist of a large column on which over 5,000 specimens of rice will be exhibited, each specimen being enclosed in a round glass bottle with a neck of a conical shape. The neck will be attached to the column, and the globular portion of the bottle filled with rice will alone be exposed to view.

A survey party for the proposed railway between Kachar and Assam has been ordered to assemble at Gauhati on the 15th of November, when work will be at once commenced from the Kachar side. The work of the party is likely to be difficult, as the proposed line runs through a hilly country covered with dense jungle and unknown to Europeans.

The average time occupied in the transmission of messages by the Indo-European Telegraph Company, *via* Teheran, from Calcutta to the United Kingdom, for the fortnight ended the 15th of September, was 1 hour 33 minutes.

At the Saharanpur Botanical Gardens last year experiments were made in the cultivation of foreign varieties of cotton, and the yields are reported to have been fairly good. The New Orleans description gave 220lbs to the acre, Upland Georgian 206lbs., and other varieties 160lbs. and the Director of Agriculture, N. W. P. and Oudh, reports that in the Cawnpore market "the American realises more than half as much again as the native fibre." Something was done in the way of sericulture, but only to a limited extent, owing to the small number of mulberry trees in the garden; but the results obtained are pronounced sufficient to demonstrate the possibility of raising silk in the sub-Himalayan districts of the N. W. Provinces. In fact, the cocoons obtained are said to be of "very excellent" quality.

The *Pioneer* acknowledges the baselessness of another charge it brought against the Government:—

"We remarked the other day upon the apparent partiality displayed in the selection of some of the matter which appeared in the *Gazette* containing the opinions on the Ilbert Bill. The great meeting in Calcutta against the Bill, for instance, was disposed of in 28 lines, whilst the Bombay meeting, which was in its favour, occupied 20 pages. The explanation of this we find to be that the Legislative Department, following the prescribed routine, exercised no selection in the matter, but simply carted to the printing office all the literature thrown at the head of Government to date, in the shape of memorials and reports—jewels and garbage together. The Calcutta people sent only their resolutions, the Bombay people a full account of their proceedings—both were published. The system pursued cannot be called scientific, but the superficial inference suggested by its operation in the present instance is evidently unfair to the Department concerned."

A telegram from Sakna, September 18, to the *Englishman* states that "at a meeting of Terai planters held at Fallodhi on the 17th September, to arrange about forming a company of Mounted Infantry for the Terai, an amendment was unanimously carried, that the meeting be adjourned till the decision of the Government anent the Ilbert Bill be known. The scheme was popular, but, in anticipation of the Bill being passed, every one emphatically objected to support Government against the result of aggressive and reckless legislation, preferring to be free in any emergency."

Mr. Jardine, the Judicial Commissioner in Burma, has called the attention of District Magistrates and their subordinates to the too lenient sentences frequently imposed by them for grave offences. In doing so he complains that the evidence of the Civil Surgeon as to hurt and the like is not sufficiently taken, and that the subordinates of District Magistrates in Burma are allowed to interfere with the higher jurisdiction to a much greater extent than is the case in India. Some of the sentences, however, cited by Mr Jardine appear reasonable and adequate enough.

Regarding Mr. Justice Norris's judgment in the Pigott *vs.* Hastie case, which has naturally been the subject of considerable discussion in Calcutta, the *Pioneer's* correspondent telegraphed on Sept. 18:—"The general impression is that the judgment given is a just one, but both parties are said to have appealed against it. In regard to the Judge's extraordinary remarks during the trial and to his uncalled for interference with the cross-examination of witnesses for the defendant, there is only one opinion, and that is strong disapproval."

Mr. Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," is an ardent advocate of the Native Criminal Jurisdiction Bill. In a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Committee of arrangements for the public meeting recently held in Willis's Rooms, London, he says:—"It will never do to allow the Queen's and England's plighted word to break down on this the first occasion when the test has come. Here are just two natives who, in equal competition with Englishmen, have won the posts of District Judges, and we are going to forbid their trying any white scamp, though in every case the white scamp will have the right of appeal. I never thought to live to fight the old battle of twenty years ago over again, but we seem to be in for it. You may count on me for anything I can do in the good cause."

It will be remembered that the Abbé Convaux was tortured by Chinese soldiers in Manchuria in June last year. The news reached M. Bourée, the then French Minister, and he had several meetings with Li Chung-t'ang, the result being that on 28th December last M. Dillon, French Consul at Tientsin, left for the scene of the outrage, going overland by way of Newchwang. He was accompanied by a Lazarist missionary and preceded by a Chinese official especially appointed by the Tsung-li Yamên. M. Dillon has accomplished the object of his journey, the *North China Herald* says, and returned to Shanghai *viâ* Vladivostock and Japan, arriving here by the Nagoya Maru yesterday (Aug. 17).

England, the *World* says, will be sufficiently represented at the autumn manœuvres of the German army. Besides the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught will be present, and amongst the officers accompanying Sir Drury Lowe will be Colonel Ewart and our military *attaché* at Paris.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the House of Commons, the *Daily News* says, on Saturday (Aug. 25) half an hour after the Speaker had left the chair and the session was concluded. An enormous crowd of persons had assembled outside the Houses of Parliament and were admitted through the Victoria Tower to view the House of Lords. After this they flocked towards the House of Commons in a stream that blocked all the lobbies, and, the doors being opened, they filled the House itself. A rope had been drawn across the gangway by the table, and that part of the House was kept free from intrusion. Elsewhere the Chamber was densely packed by a crowd a little excited by its unexpected privileges, but most orderly in demeanour.

The Guion steamer Nevada sailed from the Mersey for New York on Aug. 29, having on board 659 Mormons, who are on their way to Salt Lake City. Of that number, 284 are Scandinavians, 106 Germans, and 269 British.

O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, on being asked by the Natal Magistrate if he had anything to urge with reference to the charge against him, said:—"I am not guilty, my lord, of wilful murder. It was done by me in self-defence. Mr. Carey pulled a revolver out of his right-hand pocket. I snatched the revolver out of his hand."

Brigandage is reported to be now rife all over Turkey; the audacity of the brigands knowing no bounds. In addition to the cases of Ghazi Achmet Pasha, who was carried off by brigands after a severe fight, at his farm, near Salonica (and for whom they demand a ransom of £40,000), and that of the Caimacan of a village in the Tulerin, who was carried off, together with all the members of the local council, other equally audacious acts are reported. At Tchorlou, on the Adrianople Railway, a person was seized by brigands, and although £1,800 ransom has been offered his release has not been effected. Several well-to-do merchants in Constantinople have received warnings that they are likely to be the next victims. Smyrna especially is infested by brigands, and in consequence people scarcely dare to show themselves outside the town. Boujah, once a flourishing little village, an hour's distance from Smyrna, is now completely deserted by its inhabitants. Persons getting out of the train at the railway station there have been carried off by brigands and held to ransom. Anarchy is said to prevail in Armenia and Crete. In the latter the Mussulmans have requested the Porte to send Circassians there to strengthen their influence. The Christians have warned the Governor that should any of these Circassians arrive in the island, they will be shot. In the Armenian Council various discussions have taken place on the state of the country. The Patriach was accused of indifference to the condition of his people, and of sacrificing their interests to keep on good terms himself with the Government. He and his friends maintain on the contrary that he has done everything possible, but that the Porte refuses to attend to his representations.

Mr. John Burns, of Castle Wemyss, has recently had provided for him by the Post Office telephonic communication between his office in Jamaica-street, Glasgow, and his house at Wemyss Bay, a distance of thirty-two miles. This new feature of telephonic science is said to be the longest private wire in the world. It is what is known as a metallic circuit—that is to say, it consists of two wires, through which the current of electricity passes round and round, up one wire and down the other, and always in the same direction, and the two wires are "twisted." Ordinary telephone and electric wires consist only of one wire.

An American calculation illustrates the struggle of the "survival of the fittest." Of a thousand persons born in well-to-do families, and another thousand born poor, there remained alive at the expiration of five years, 943 of the prosperous ones, of the poor only 655. After fifty years there remained, of the former 557, and of the latter 273. At seventy years of age there remained 235 of the prosperous, and of the poor 65. The average length of life among the well-to-do was fifty years, and among their poorer brethren thirty-two. How far these observations are to be trusted, however, we are not sure.

"Atlas," of the *World*, is anxious to be informed what is a high-class girl? "I ask because I observed the other day in the advertising columns of the *Times* that young ladies of this calibre might be educated by the best professors, for moderate fees, at a certain establishment in the north-west of London—which hardly strikes one as being a very high-class locality. The difficulty of defining the middle-class has been always proverbial, but this new departure sadly increases the difficulty. Perhaps Mr. Matthew Arnold will help."

MILITARY NEWS.

In one respect, we believe, the camp of exercise at Bangalore will be different from any that have gone before it. It is to end with a two-days' assault of arms, so that when the serious business of the camp is over, there will be a couple of days of sports, and no doubt a large and fashionable gathering to witness them. This seems a very good idea, and one likely to increase the popularity of these camps, already very great. At the only big camp of exercise we have ever had in this Presidency, namely, the one at Chinchwud in 1873, when Sir Augustus Spencer was Commander-in-Chief, the three weeks of manœuvring ended up with a great sham fight, and a march past before Lord Napier of Magdala, but there were no feats of arms, nor sports for the soldiers. Madras is setting a good example in this respect, and one which we hope will be followed in other Presidencies.

An officer signing himself "Home Sick" writes to the Allahabad paper, denouncing the way that furlough pay is given in England as "a swindle that only the British Government could be capable of." Leaving aside this strong way of putting the case, there is no doubt that one of the most legitimate causes of complaint with Indian officers is the capricious way in which they receive their English furlough pay. Why a few officers whom pleasure or inclination, or sickness (not in every case very serious probably) took home between 1868 and 1871, should ever afterwards be entitled to furlough pay at two shillings the rupee; and why the great majority of their comrades who did not go to England in those years, should therefore be debarred from this privilege, and be compelled to receive their furlough pay ever afterwards at 1s. 7½d. the rupee—or whatever the current rate of exchange may be—is one of those things incapable of explanation. Nor can it be any great satisfaction to officers to remember that in 1868, His Grace of Argyle, being the Secretary of State for India, solemnly declared that "in all future orders and references, furlough pay will be understood as the half Indian salary converted at the exchange of two shillings for the rupee." However, in 1871, the Duke upset this settlement, which Indian officers in their simplicity thought was final, and the present arrangement was introduced. We must say it seems very hard on officers when at home enjoying their well-earned furlough, to be cut something like twenty per cent. of their legitimate allowances.

We are glad to see that of late there has been an evident desire on the part of the chief military authorities in this Presidency to diminish the excessive centralization of authority at Headquarters. Formerly, if a sepoy wanted his discharge from the service, the case had to be referred through a number of channels up to the Commander-in-Chief, who alone had the power to sanction the man's discharge. By a recent general order we are glad to observe, this authority has been vested in general officers commanding divisions and districts, which is a step in the right direction. We confess we should like to see this power extended still further, and every commanding-officer permitted to dispose of these cases himself. The commandant knows, or should know, more about his men than anyone else, and should therefore be the best judge, whether the application for discharge was real and urgent, and worthy of consideration. The present Commander-in-Chief has introduced so many beneficial changes into the native army, that we think if this were properly brought to his notice, he would see the reasonableness of it.

It has been decided that native soldiers, when dressed in uniform, are not to remove their boots or shoes on entering a room to make a report, or on other duty.

Examination Committee.—The undermentioned officers have permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee which assembles at the Secretariat at 11 a. m. on Monday next, the 1st October, for examination in the native languages:—

Hindustani Higher Standard:—Lieut.-Col. T. A. Cooke, 17th Lancers; Lieut. the Honourable H. A. Lawrence, 17th Lancers; Lieut. H. Welman, Royal Irish Rifles (attached 1st N. I.); Lieut. F. Graham, 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Lieut. M. Prior, attached 2nd Bengal Light Infantry; Lieut. R. H. Light, Devonshire Regiment (attached 17th N. I.); Major F. Milner, D-2 R. A.; Lieut. M. Wapshare, Royal Marine (attached 14th N. I.); Lieut. C. M. Ducat, Suffolk Regiment (attached 14th N. I.); Lieut. C. L. H. Cox, Middlesex Regiment (attached 16th N. I.); Lieut. R. Williams, South Wales Borderers (attached 5th N. L. I.); and Lieut. R. T. Doveton, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Urdu, Degree of Honor.—Lieut. C. G. Nurse, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; and Lieut. E. C. Cox, 14th N. I.

Persian Lower Standard.—Lieut. J. W. Hutchinson, King's Own Borderers (attached 23rd N. L. I.)

Marathi.—Lieut. D. C. W. Harrison, 4th N. I.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual prize meeting of the Western India Rifle Association commences on the 15th October, and will continue open till the 20th December, within which dates competitors at various stations may choose their own days to fire—the only condition being that consecutive days must be chosen. The number of matches this year will be the same as last year, but a greater number of, and more valuable, prizes are offered. In the ten matches which count for the Championship, the first prizes will be—in six matches Rs. 100; in three Rs. 150; and in one Rs. 200; and there will be fourteen prizes in each of these contests. The eleventh match on the programme is the Sportsman's Contest, and the twelfth is for the Commander-in-Chief's prizes, open to the military only. The Council have received promises of liberal donations from their Highnesses the Gaekwar, the Maharajah of Rutlam, the Regent of Kolhapur, the Sir Desai of Sawantwadi; and from Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan, of Hyderabad, besides the annual contributions of their Excellencies the Viceroy, the Governor, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, President of the Society, also offers a handsome prize.

There are not many alterations in the rules. The Council have received several complaints that the Martini-Henry is treated too liberally in the Rifle Handicap, but as it is desired to encourage shooting amongst soldiers and volunteers, who use the service weapon, no alteration in that respect has been made. The points given by the match rifle to the military breech-loader, however, have been reduced, and will this year stand at 3 for 800 yards, 4 for 900 yards, and 6 for 1,000 yards, making 13 points for the three long ranges as compared with 15 allowed in previous years. The targets up to 600 yards must be of canvas. The new dimensions for the third-class target, as adopted at Wimbledon this year (with a 24in. inner), will be used. A new bye-law has been passed, restraining Local Secretaries from publishing the scores made at the meetings they have charge of before the 20th December, the last day the meeting is open.

The result of the late election for members of the Council is that Colonel Walker, Captain Ternan, and Mr. W. F. Whitehead have been elected in place of Colonel Wake, Captain Burgess, and Lieutenant A. Smith.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Aug. 20.—The pressure has changed irregularly. It has increased in the north of the Punjab, in Behar, and the Central Provinces; but decreased elsewhere. The shallow barometric disturbance over Chutia Nagpur has become slightly more defined, and a very slight local disturbance has appeared near Negapatam. The winds are little changed. The weather is fine in the Punjab, moderately so in the North-West Provinces, Sind, and Guzerat; cloudy elsewhere. A heavy local fall of rain occurred in different parts of the country yesterday, and the thermometer in the shade exceeded 100° at Dera Ismael Khan, Peshawur, Jacobabad, and Madras. Rain to-day:—Dhubri, 3½ inches; Allahabad, Patna, and Hazaribag, 4 inches; Nagpur, Seoni, Madura, and Colombo, 1 inch; Toungboo ½ inch. Previously:—Raipur had 2 inches, and Colombo 1½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd..	72 14	77 67	75 26	81 11
20 Thursday	0 00	...	...	...
21 Friday...............	...	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total....	72 14	77 67	75 26	81 11
Corresponding date last year	67 80	77 15	73 89	78 [illegible]

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 9 p.m. each day. The return of Colaba is up to midnight.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The forthcoming installation of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, which is to take place early next November, is a matter of no mean importance. Having had the advantages of a thorough English education under a good tutor, the young prince's natural ability has had full scope, and it is confidently expected that not only will he rule the large population over which he is about to be called to govern with firmness and impartiality, but that he will also rule them with a due regard for their own welfare, and to their educational and other wants. The Maharajah leaves Simla on Thursday next. During his stay here he has made himself one of the most popular men in Simla; a conspicuous figure at all kinds of sports, a generous and observant host, and a welcome guest at the houses of his numerous friends.

In my list of the ladies whose costumes were most admired at the Commander-in-Chief's fancy-dress ball, I made one or two important omissions. Miss Stewart, Miss Hughes, Miss B. Wilson, Mrs. Eustace, Mrs. Davies, Miss Erskine, Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. Hunter should all have been mentioned. Sir Donald Stewart, the host, was universally thought to have carried off the palm among the gentlemen, while the costumes of Captain Maitland and Mr. Rawlinson were both much admired. The Singing Lancers and the Character Quadrille were both pronounced a great success. The list of costumes I sent you yesterday was by no means complete, for I find that many, both ladies and gentlemen, omitted to enter their names in the book.

I have a few more remarks to add, as promised, to my notice of Mr. Scott's pictures. The last one mentioned in my former letter was No. 2, "On the Ridge above Gulmargh, Cashmere." Very different in treatment is No. 4, "A waterway between the Floating Gardens on the Dal Lake, Srinuggur," painted for the Maharajah of Mysore and forming one of his collection of eight pictures. This is as sober in colour as the most ardent votaries of Carot could desire; its pale sky and delicate foliage, glistening with moisture, giving a most realistic representation of the showery evening pourtrayed. The water is cleverly painted, a group of lotus lilies telling like gems of colour, and enhancing the beauty of the prevailing tone. "Pupurei Orientis honores" is a fanciful title given by the artist to a magnificent effect of purple irridescent light which he beheld illuminating the waterfall of the Pekara river where it flows through the Government Cinchona Estates in the Madras Presidency. The colour is very fine, almost amethystine in the brilliancy of its purple, and the play of reflected light and colour upon the rushing water is skilfully brought out. A very difficult theme, but most successful, is this study of the purple honours of the East. Some pictures of Simla in winter, with the pure snow mantling the banks and trees and covering the roads, were very cleverly executed, and were much admired, as also was a picture of the Suthe-Chowra Ghat, Cawnpore, at sunset. Whether intentionally or not, the artist has imparted an almost tragic effect to this ever-memorable spot; for the reflection of the lurid sky, right over the place where the remainder of the terror-stricken inhabitants were so ruthlessly shot down while fleeing to the boats, dyes with blood-red gleams of light the waters in which so much blood was cruelly shed. I will not enter into details regarding the remainder of the pictures, but it would be hard for the most hyper-critical to make one disparaging remark. There were many and great merits in all—much absolute originality in conception and treatment, and fearless yet delicate execution. I must say, however, that the conditions under which the pictures were exhibited were not all that could be desired—the space was cramped, and the light bad.

The Simla season is fast drawing to a close. Within another month the butterfly population will have left us, the "Masher" will have returned to more laborious duties than at present engage his attention, and none but the working bees will remain. In the meantime society is looking forward to what may be called the two last balls of the season, *i. e.*, the Club Ball, which comes off on Wednesday next, and the Volunteer Fancy Dress Ball, which is to be held on an early date. Both promise to be very successful in every respect.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The result of the first match of the tournament, played last evening, was very encouraging to the Bombay team, as they succeeded in beating the representatives of the Poona Horse by four goals to love. The popularity of the sport was attested by the large gathering of the public to witness the game. The natives assembled in great force, and evidently took a keen interest in the proceedings. A number of ladies graced the Gymkhana tent with their presence. The capital band of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment was present, and played selections of music at intervals during the progress of the game. Two of the goals made were hit by Gray, who played throughout the match with great dash and skill, his back hitting being very sure and effective. Two goals obtained in the last ten minutes' play were both due to him, though he only in one case actually hit the ball through the goal. In one instance, he made a grand run three parts the length of the ground, working the ball round towards the goal, but missed when one more stroke would have sufficed to send it through. Craigie, however, following up, took the ball on and secured the goal. Just before time was called, Gray got it in hand again, near the Bombay goal, and carried it right across the ground, ending by driving it through the Poona goal. The first goal was hit by Remington. All four Bombay men played in good form and well together. The Poona team were overmatched, but played up pluckily, and had very "hard lines" in losing one goal, while at another stage of the game a manifest chance was missed which should certainly have scored one for them. The teams were:—

Bombay.	Poona Horse.
Mr. G. K. Remington (Capt.)	Dr. Stewart (Capt.)
Mr. C. Gray.	Mr. W. G. Wadeson.
Mr. N. Symons.	Mr. A. W. Forbes.
Mr. A. Craigie.	A Native.

This evening the Central India Horse play the 61st Regt., and a close contest is anticipated. The teams are:—

61st Regt. (Red and Buff.)	C. I. Horse (Maroon.)
Mr. H. Capel-Cure.	Mr. W. H. Hughes.
Mr. W. F. Baxter.	Capt. Masters.
Mr. H. Daly.	Mr. H. Peonell.
Capt. Law.	Mr. E. Robertson.

Play will commence at 4-30. By kind permission of Colonel Beville and officers, the band of the Marine Battalion will play during the match.

A correspondent favours us with the following account of yesterday's match:—

"Play began at 4-45, Gray and Stewart crossing sticks for the hit-off. Gray got the ball, but it was returned by Forbes, and a fair run was made by Stewart, who nearly succeeded in getting the goal. Symons, however, saved it capitally; and Gray, who was in waiting, flew away and sent the ball behind the Poona line. Mr. Gray about this time had a fall, but was up again quickly, and evidently unhurt. The visitors now kept the ball steadily in the Bombay country, and had decidedly the best of it till first time was called (at the end of ten minutes). After the interval the Bombay team seemed determined to get away from home, and Symons made a hard and fast run, but was stopped by Forbes, who was playing up and back at the same time. Remington, however, was not to be denied, and after a fine run, he out-paced Mr. Forbes's dun pony, and succeeded in getting the first goal for Bombay. Time was here called again. The play was slow in the third heat, Forbes for Poona, and Craigie for Bombay doing most of the work. In the 4th round Poona were clearly tiring, and Gray made another good run and goal for the home team. Poona made several efforts but were uniformly unlucky, missing the critical hit. In the 5th engagement Poona made repeated desperate attempts to evade the inevitable, and Stewart made a fine run, narrowly missing the goal. In the 6th round Poona were dead beat, and two goals more were scored by Bombay, making the total score 4 to none in favour of the home team. For the winners, Craigie and Gray were, if anything, the most conspicuous. Forbes and Stewart were everything to the losers. Neither team seemed organized sufficiently, and Poona was out-ponied and out-paced. The arrangements were everything that could be desired. We look forward to a fine game on Saturday."

STEAMERS IN COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.

A collision took place in the harbour the other day between the steamers Bertie and William Symington, in a manner that is almost inexplicable. A few weeks ago the William Symington proceeded to sea, but, owing to stress of weather, had to put back with disabled machinery. The necessary repairs having been carried out, she left the dock a second time and cast anchor in the harbour. While lying in this position the outgoing steamship Bertie, which had just left dock, ran into her. She sustained considerable damage, and it has been found necessary to discharge her cargo and place her once more in dry dock for repairs. The Bertie, at the time the mishap took place, was in charge of a pilot.

KATTYWAR RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 15.

The Diwalee vacation of the above institution has already commenced, and the princely students, with their numerous retainers, have left for their respective homes, thus causing a diminution of nearly one thousand souls in the limited population of this little station. The 11th instant was the last day of what is departmentally known to be the Monsoon Term of the College. In the evening of that day the students, as usual, enlivened the station community with the annual sports. The resident ladies and gentlemen evince considerable interest in these juvenile amusements by their presence, and also by presenting various prizes. The following were the events on the card:—

Long jump.—Prize, a lawn-tennis bat (presented by Colonel Barton): winner, Najawala of Bilkha—distance 14 feet 10 inches.

Long jump, for boys under 16.—Prize, a solitaire-board (presented by Dr. MacDougall): winner, Jeevabhai of Gondal—distance 13 feet 5 inches.

Hundred yards.—1st prize, an album (presented by Mrs Barton): winner, Najawala of Bilkha; 2nd prize, a pencil (presented by Mr. Hammick): winner, Jaysinghgee of Sihore.

High jump for boys under 14.—Prize, an inkstand (presented by Mrs. MacDougall): winner, Akhayraj of Walla—3 feet 6 inches.

High jump, for boys under 16.—Prize, a knife (presented by Mr. Hammick): winner Jeevabhai of Gondal—3 feet 9 inches.

High jump.—Prize a stationery box (presented by Miss Selby): winner, Najawala of Bilkha—4 feet 6 inches.

Hundred yards, for boys under 16.—Prize, an inkstand (presented by Mr. Hammick): winner, Nusrullah Khan of Sachin.

Putting the shot (14 lbs.)—Prize, an album (presented by Mr. Selby): winner, Dohut Singjee of Dhrol—distance 22 yards 6 feet.

Two hundred yards.—1st prize, a lawn-tennis bat (presented by Capt. Hunter): Najavala of Bilkha; 2nd prize, knife (presented by Mr. Hammick): winner, Jaysingjee of Sihore.

Indian Club exercise.—Prize, a despatch box (presented by Mrs. Tarkhad): winner, Dohut Singjee of Dhrol.

Hundred yards for boys under 14.—Prize, a pencil (presented by Mr. Hammick): winner, Akhayraj of Walla.

Hurdle race.—1st prize, papeterie (presented by Colonel Watson): winner, Najavala of Bilkha; 2nd prize, photograph screen (presented by Mr. Macnaghten): winner, Edul Khan of Junaghur.

Eighty yards, for boys under 12.—Prize, a cricket bat (presented by Major Mander) winner: Kalavala of Looni.

Strangers' races, open to all members of the Rajkot Gymkhana.—Prize, a silver cup: winner, Mr. Sykes of the School of Arts.

Throwing cricket-ball.—Prize, a shoe letterclip (presented by Colonel Watson): winner, Najavala of Bilkha—distance 189 feet 10 inches.

Throwing cricket-ball, for boys under 16.—Prize, penrack (presented by Mr. Tarkhad): winner, Jeevabhai of Gondal—distance 175 feet.

Throwing at wicket, 22 yards.—1st prize, a cricket-bat (presented by Colonel Fisher): winner Raisinghjee of Bhimdat; 2nd prize: winner Jaisinghjee of Sihore.

Handicap Steeplechase.—1st prize, a photograph screen (presented by Mr. Macnaghten): winner, Ramkachar of Jusdum; 2nd prize, a writing case, winner Ramkotila of Didan, 3rd prize, pencil (presented by Mr. Hammick): winner, Shivsinjee of Modeti; 4th prize, bezique (presented by Dr. MacDougall): winner, Nasrullah Khan of Sachin.

The Nawab of Sachin and Najawala of Bilkha were presented with two beautiful stars for being the best at tent-pegging. The prizes were distributed, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators, by Mrs. Barton.

This institution is now thirteen years old. An institution, like an individual, has its vicissitudes of life, and this College is no exception. In its earlier days it had to encounter many popular prejudices, which were very strong against it. The voracious durbarees, whose race is now becoming extinct, were opposed to it to a man. But, happily, it has survived all these. Those who were its bitter opponents have now learnt to recognise its usefulness, and in fact it has made its influence felt far and wide. It was first conceived by Colonel Keatinge, given birth to by Colonel W. W. Anderson, nursed by Mr. Peile, and fostered and taken care of by the retiring Political Agent, Colonel Barton. Under such favourable circumstances it has grown and flourished. But it is admitted on all hands that it owes its success to the tact and management of Mr. Macnaghten, the principal, who is the soul of it, and whose work it really is. This officer is now in Europe on a long furlough, but is expected to return in the middle of the next month. The institution has thriven very well in the hands of his *locum tenens*, Mr. Selby, who has achieved exceptional popularity in Kattywar. If we may judge by results, I think this Rajkumar College has every reason to congratulate itself. During its thirteen years' career it has not been quite barren of fruit. The ruling Chiefs of Rajkot, Limri, Morvi, Loonawada, Baria, and one or two more, who are ex-students of this College, are managing their States to the great satisfaction of their subjects, and of the argus-eyed Political officers who are set to watch over them. At any rate, they carry on their administrations in a much more enlightened way than was in vogue some twenty years ago. But perhaps the best fruit it has borne of late is in the training it has given to the promising young Thakore of Gondal. He is an accomplished youth of much literary taste, and competent authorities have testified to his ability to speak and write English like an Englishman. The Political Agent and the Principal of the College bear testimony to the high merits of this Chief in their Annual Reports. He is now touring in Europe, in order to give a finishing touch to his education. It is generally believed in Kattywar that when he will be put in charge of his State (and the date is not far distant), he will not only do credit to himself and his *alma mater*, but to the Government, which took so much care of him during his minority. We all hope that the College will turn out many such Thakores.

THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Jamsetjee Pestonjee Madon, a clerk employed in the shroff's department of the Bank of Bombay, was brought up on remand and charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 15,500 belonging to the bank.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hormusjee M. Chichgur, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, conducted the defence.

Nusserwanjee Dhunjeebhoy Rana, the deputy shroff of the Bank of Bombay, was re-called and further examined by Mr. Brown for the prosecution. He spoke to the different items in the accounts on which the present charge is based, and also as to the manner in which the deficiency was made up by the accused, assisted by witness. The matter, witness said, was then brought to the notice of the European officials of the bank, the accused was suspended from duty, and these proceedings were taken against him. The case was then adjourned for further hearing to Thursday next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m.

DR. BLANC AND THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A smattering of knowledge on any subject is mostly dangerous and always deceptive, and misleading to the accurate inquirer; and at the weekly meeting of the Town Council held on Wednesday last, Dr. Blanc has proved that he only possessed a smattering of knowledge on the subject he discussed at length. For instance, in his remarks on the late Dr. Cody's Annual Report of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Dr. Blanc recalls attention to the increase of pay—for large increase of work—which the Town Council sanctioned to the Apothecary of that institution, and states that no other apothecary in the service, whilst in charge of a civil hospital even, is paid at the same high figure as the one sanctioned in this case. Now, without looking up the Civil List, I can mention two apothecaries who draw more pay for far less duties, viz., the apothecaries of Vingorla and Dapoli, and, when that report was written, of Gogha and even the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. That this small increase of pay to an able servant of Government should be designated by Dr. Blanc as a most useless and extravagant expenditure, is a most unseemly reflection on the intelligence of the Surgeon-General, a discourteous to the members of the Town Council who sanctioned it, an unfeeling towards the late Dr. Cody, who is now past defending his recommendation of his principal assistant to some tangible acknowledgment for increased work.

Again, Dr. Blanc is unfortunate in his statement that Government have refused, on their side, to acknowledge the alteration in the designation of the official in question from Apothecary to House Surgeon. Government, in a Resolution, No. 2,716, of the 20th July, 1882, have distinctly given him the designation of House Surgeon.

The second irregularity upon which Dr. Blanc lays great stress is regarding the resolution of the Town Council of the 10th October, 1879, which sanctioned, in years when there is an unexpended balance of the grant for the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of such surgical and medical necessaries for the comfort of the patients as may be considered necessary by the Surgeon of the hospital. The Municipal Commissioners had, no doubt, before them the fact that the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital was a young institution rapidly growing and would need new things. They also had before them scenes of distress and want amongst the sick and maimed of the poorest class of their fellow-citizens which it would be inhuman not to meet. But to show that the trust which was then reposed in the Surgeon in charge has not been abused, the actual sum spent on instruments and all other wants has only amounted to an average of five rupees a month all these years, although the grant was a thousand rupees a year, the Municipality having the balance refunded to them at the close of each year.

FACT.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The thirteenth annual general meeting of shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office, Hummum-street, Mr. Edward Comber presiding.

The report of the directors for the past year ended 30th June stated that it was with pleasure the directors had to inform the shareholders that the amount (Rs. 2,50,000) of debentures outstanding on 1st November last had been provided for on that date and the property the trustees held for their due payment had been reconveyed to the company. From the statements further on it would be noticed that although the amount of cotton pressed at the company's factories was within 3,000 bales of last year the profits were not proportionately so large. This to a great extent was accounted for by the relatively higher prices ruling in the up-country cotton markets as compared with Bombay, and the keen competition to secure it for pressing purposes. The result of the year's operations was a gross profit of Rs. 1,81,941-11-3 which, together with Rs. 15,174-15-7, brought forward from last year's accounts, made a total of Rs. 1,97,116-10-10. From this sum the directors had provided for the loss on the sale of the Ahmedabad property and the stores appertaining thereto Rs. 15,826-3; value of stores adjusted, Rs. 2,296-2-8; and Broach C. G. and P. Co. Ld., Rs. 3,732-7-9; or in all Rs. 21,854-13-5; had transferred Rs. 50,000 to reserve fund account, leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss of Rs. 1,25,261-13-5, which would admit of a distribution of Rs. 40 per share, and leave Rs. 261-13-5 to be carried forward to next year's accounts. Against cotton account it would be noticed that a sum of Rs. 1,683-6-6 had been written off. This small loss was explained in the third paragraph of this report. The total number of bales pressed at all the factories was 132,155 against 134,956 last year and 118,734 the previous season: owing to the competition referred to above our pressing in the Berars showed a falling off as compared with last year, but this was very nearly compensated for by increased work done in Guzerat. The machinery had done good work at all the factories and was now in good working order. As was usual some slight repair and renewals had been necessary during the season, but this expenditure had been charged to the year's working. The shareholders had doubtless been aware that the Hinghunghat factory had been getting very much less work year by year for some time past, mainly due to the erection of spinning mills in that neighbourhood; consequently the directors had determined upon a move and after mature deliberation had fixed upon Agra. The dismantlement of Hinghunghat was now complete and the necessary buildings at Agra were being pushed on with all possible despatch so that the directors might be ready for a start when the new crop commenced to come in. The directors were also erecting a ginning factory at Samnee in Guzerat, utilizing the old gins that have been lying useless at Oomrawuttee for some years past. In the erection of these factories the directors were using all the means in their power to keep the expenditure as low as possible, compatible with safety and good working, and look forward to a fair return for their outlay. The cost of the removal of this machinery and some renewals that had been found necessary had mainly influenced the directors in carrying so large an amount as Rs. 50,000 to reserve fund account, as they proposed at the end of next season to make an equitable adjustment, out of this account, between the factories concerned. Mr. Comber, on his return from Europe had been re-elected a director and you were asked to confirm his appointment. Under clause 99 of the Articles of Association Mr. Thomas H. Moore retired from the board, but was eligible and offered himself for re-election. The directors desired to express their opinion that the thanks of the shareholders were due to the chief agent and the other employés of the company for the interest they had at all times shown in the conduct of the company's business, more particularly in the management of the cotton account. In conclusion the directors had to congratulate the shareholders upon the result of last season's working, and as so far prospects for next season promise well, the directors trust that with the greater power of machinery at work their next report would be even more satisfactory than the present.

In proposing the adoption of the report the chairman said he was very happy to be able to face the shareholders with such a favourable record. The profit the company had made exceeded one lakh of rupees; and that profit had been made not by speculation, not by making a happy hit in the market, but by steady, honest, legitimate trading. As, the factory at Hinghunghat had not paid its way and had been found to be going down year by year, the directors thought it advisable to move the factory to Agra, where it would be near the Rajputana Railway, and where they had much better prospects. The other distribution which was to be made was the opening up of a ginning factory at Samnee, which is in the very heart of Broach.

On the motion of the chairman, the directors' report, with the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the past year, was adopted.

The following resolutions were then passed:—"That Mr. T. Moore be re-elected director of the company; that the appointment of Mr. E. Comber as a director, made by the board, be sanctioned." "That Messrs. Sadanand Balcrishna and Ardeseer Cursetjee Furdonjee be appointed auditors of the company for the year commencing July 1 last, and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each." "That a sum of Rs. 15,625 be transferred from reserve fund account to profit and loss account, to enable a declaration of an extra dividend of Rs. 5 per share to be paid to the shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 13th of September, 1883, together with the proposed dividend of Rs. 40 per share." "That a dividend of Rs. 40 per share be declared payable to the shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 13th instant on and after Wednesday, 26th September, as recommended by the directors, and that an extra dividend of Rs. 5 per share be declared and paid in like manner out of Rs. 15,625 as transferred in the terms of the last resolution."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

The important work in which during the past month at stated periods over 5,000 officers and men of infantry volunteer corps from various parts of Great Britain have been engaged at Aldershot in association with regiments of the Line, was brought to a fitting close on Saturday (Aug. 25) by an official inspection by Major-General H.R.H the Duke of Connaught, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade, to which the provisional battalion in camp at Cove Hill last week was attached. Since July, when the first contingent of volunteers arrived at the camp in the shape of an excellent representation of Lieutenant-Colonel Du Plat Taylor's smart Post Office battalion, seven battalions, five provisional and two consolidated, have been formed, the whole representative of 35 regiments, principally of the home counties, but including also detachments so far removed from the great camping ground as Lancashire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire. Middlesex, of course, has furnished the largest contingent—one battalion and 12, detachments, numbering nearly 2,000 officers and men, to which, as before mentioned, the 24th (Post Office) contributed the largest portion. All the troops were conveyed to and from Aldershot at the public expense, and received camp equipment free rations, and a grant at the rate of 10s. per man conditionally upon an attendance of eight clear days, including days of arrival and departure. As soon as possible after arrival in camp the principal clauses of the Articles of War were read to the troops on parade, in which it was clearly pointed out that the volunteers were subject to all the rules and regulations which obtain in the regular service, and that any infraction of them would be visited with punishment adequate to the offence. Work commenced every morning, exclusive of Sundays, soon after the sounding of reveille at five o'clock, and when there were no divisional parades for manœuvres on a large scale, the daily routine mainly consisted of battalion and company drill till the breakfast hour; battalion and skirmishing drill from 10 till 1; and attack formations, varied occasionally by outpost work, in the afternoons and evenings. In addition to these the usual and important guard and sentry duties were carried out, pickets furnished each night, and each detachment had to supply its proportion of men for assistance in preparing and cooking rations. These consisted of the ordinary soldier's fare of meat, bread, tea, and coffee, such "luxuries" as butter and vegetables having to be obtained at the expense of the volunteers. Another duty in which the volunteers were exercised was the pitching and striking of tents and shelter trench work. Much interest was imparted to the work of the 5th Provisional Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Alt, by the fact that the battalion had with it the two Nordenfelt machine guns used by the Central London Rangers, presented by their commanding officer. The guns have each five barrels rifled on the Martini-Henry principle, and, mounted upon limber carriages specially designed by Colonel Alt, have an automatic scattering motion which is regulated up to 600 yards. They can be elevated or depressed, or trained from the right to the left, or *vice versa*, by the slightest movement of two brass wheels, similar to those of a field gun. The carriages carry a magazine in the shape of a drawer, where, when the gun is not in use, the distributor, hoppers, and about 5,000 rounds of ammunition are carried, and the magazine is protected by an iron shield, bullet-proof, not only for the protection of the shield, but for the men engaged in filling the hoppers. An arm rack for three rifles is on either side of the magazine, and the trail is provided with two yokes, drag ropes being affixed to the axles, and thus allowing of the whole strength of the detachment in charge being brought to bear when any lengthy distance has to be traversed. The gun, which was out with the battalion in the two field-days last week, is worked by two non-commissioned officers and six men, weighs 9½ cwt., and, it is stated, can be made to keep up a storm of 1,200 bullets a minute. At Friday's field-day especially the working of the gun was watched with much interest. On the latter occasion it appears that some of the volunteers came to close quarters with some of the regulars who were opposed to them; but as the Duke of Connaught remarked in his address to the volunteers on Saturday morning, they were well in hand and exhibited coolness at an exciting moment. Reveille sounded at Cove-common, where the 5th Prov. Batt. was in camp, at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, and at 7 the battalion, in drill order, marched to the Queen's Birthday Parade for inspection by the Duke of Connaught. Nearly 900 strong, the battalion, composed of detachments of the 4th V. B. Essex, 4th V. B. West Surrey, West Middlesex, London Irish, Bloomsbury, Central London Rangers, 5th Surrey, and 1st Sussex (Brighton), was formed in line, and presented a very smart appearance. With the exception of the 1st Sussex, in scarlet, and who occupied the centre of the long line, all the troops were in the dark green of the rifle regiments. Precisely at 8 o'clock the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by his brigade major, rode on to the ground, and was received with the usual salute. An inspection of the line was followed by the march past in open and quarter column; and after a long drill, which was closely watched by the inspecting officer, column was formed, and the volunteers addressed by the Duke of Connaught, who said he would have great pleasure in making a favourable report upon the good conduct and drill which had characterised their stay at Aldershot. The battalion had laboured

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

under the disadvantage that it was composed of detachments representing different corps, but it was evident to him that all had tried to do their best, and that they had succeeded. Of course there were some companies better than others; this must necessarily happen in a battalion so constituted. He had noticed, however, in a close observation, not only of that morning's work, but on the two other occasions when they were under his command that every man appeared animated with the desire to do his utmost to maintain the credit of his corps. After pointing out some few mistakes in drill by some of the men and officers, his Royal Highness spoke of the field-days, in both of which he said the battalion did well. On the previous day, at an exciting moment, officers and non-commissioned officers showed how well they had their men in hand. In conclusion his Royal Highness hoped that the week's work had been very instructive and that they would all come down again, adding that the regular troops would be very glad to see them. Subsequently the Duke of Connaught complimented Major Vaughan Jones, London Irish, on the smart turn-out and drill of the detachment of that corps, of which his Royal Highness is honorary colonel. The troops then returned to quarters, struck tents, and after dinner returned by special trains to their respective destinations.—*Daily News.*

CHOLERA AND CREMATION.

THE advocates of cremation who have been calculating confidently upon the impetus that the cholera would give to the movement against existing methods of disposing of the dead, will be much surprised by the report which has just been presented on the subject to the Council of Public Health for the department of the Seine. The reporter—M. Brouardel—was specially instructed to report on the advisability of substituting cremation for burial in the case of epidemics, and he has reported emphatically against the project. Cremation, he thinks, especially during an outbreak of cholera, would be fraught with danger to the interests of justice. In other words, would-be murderers, taking advantage of the prevalence of the epidemic, would administer poisons calculated to provoke symptoms resembling an attack of cholera, and count confidently upon the destruction of the last trace of their crime in the process of cremation. Before admitting the force of this objection it would be necessary to know how many corpses of the victims of a cholera epidemic have ever been the subject even of a post-mortem examination, much less of exhumation for the purpose of searching for the presence of poison. If, as we believe, statistics prove that the percentage of such exhumations is infinitesimal, then M. Brouardel's conclusion may be dismissed as based upon inadequate foundations. The discovery said to have been made by a Brazilian physician as to the ability of yellow-fever germs to survive the death of the patient and to fill with poisonous vitality the earth of the cemetery, is likely to do much more to increase the popularity of cremation than M. Brouardel's forebodings as to its influence on the administration of justice. The soil in a yellow-fever cemetery, it is stated, has been found to teem with germs similar to those found in the bodies of the victims buried below. Guinea pigs fed on grass grown in such cemeteries die of yellow fever, and the inference is drawn that it is quite possible for the victims of an epidemic to convert the place where they are buried into a vast breeding ground for contagion. If this should be demonstrated conclusively, no fear of the escape of a chance murderer here and there will be likely to deter mankind from consigning the corpses of those who die of cholera or yellow fever to the purifying element which alone can destroy the existence of the germ.

Cremation has been much more generally employed on a large scale of late years than most people believe. When the Belgian chemist M. Creteur was charged with the purification of the battle-field of Sedan, he was compelled to resort to cremation in order to dispose of the heaps of half-covered bodies which had been left in the open field. After disposing of the corpses in this manner, not one case of illness occurred among his 250 workmen, who were employed on the same battle-field in this terrible task, although they were frequently at work under a blazing sun. After the battles of Worth, Gravelotte, and the two sieges of Paris, the bodies of the killed were cremated, with the result that the combatants escaped the contagious disorders which generally accompany or follow a war. This was but a resumption of an old practice. At the beginning of the present century, when war raged all over Europe, cremation was a constant practice; in Russia after the retreat of the "grande armée" corpses were burned wholesale, and again a little later 4,000 bodies were burned before Paris in a single fortnight. If a similar method of disposal of dead carcasses had been adopted in Egypt, the cholera might never have broken out at Damietta. Cremation may be said to be established as indispensable in war; but is it necessary in peace? Dr. Cameron gave notice on Saturday that he will introduce a bill legalizing cremation next session. According to a writer in the current number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, France of all European countries is the most difficult to persuade to turn from the old custom of inhumation to the apparently new, but in reality much older, custom of destroying the human body by fire. Not that any of the other countries has proved particularly zealous: they have, on the contrary, shown surprisingly little interest in a cause on which depends the life and death of multitudes. The ancients were much more alive to the inconveniences of inhumation. The Church set itself against the most rational mode of disposing of the dead owing to a grotesquely material conception of the resurrection. When the authority of the Church decayed, and more rational views began to prevail, the civilized world by slow degrees began to open its eyes to the disadvantages of this custom, which was never adopted by many of the Eastern nations. France was one of the first to occupy herself in modern times with the reform of the European mode of disposing of the dead. At the end of the last century, in the fifth year of the Republic, this question was discussed, and cremation for a time became optional. The permission was afterwards rescinded. Italy was the first formally to sanction in 1873 the introduction of cremation; in Austria the municipal council of Gratz passed a resolution in favour of the incineration of the body, but nothing has yet been done there since 1878. It has been authorized in the Duchy of Gotha, and it is adopted in parts of Switzerland. In Holland and Belgium Cremationists are numerous and enthusiastic; New York is also building a new Cremation Hall; France alone remains behind.

But as M. Pivion says in the *Nouvelle Revue*, France, of all countries, has most reason to think of disposing of its dead. In Paris, where the mortality amounts to 1,200 deaths a week, the city cemeteries are filled to overflowing; the Pere Lachaise, Mont Parnesse, and Moatmatre alone have received 1,493,000 corpses since they were first opened, and every year the need for new burial-grounds grows more urgent. The otherwise sceptical population of Paris objects to cremation from a religious point of view, the *culte des morts* being the only faith that survives. Yet owing to the ever-increasing population of the French capital it will before long be impossible to find room for burial-grounds in the vicinity of the city, and as it is with Paris, so it is with nearly every large town in France. But, apart from considerations of space, M. Pivion and the advocates of cremation maintain that the health of the public is endangered by the poisonous gases arising from churchyards, and the defilement of rivers and wells by drainage from the thousands of decaying corpses stored in every cemetery. M. Pivion makes short work of the objection which has been raised by M. Brouardel as to the impossibility of detecting murder by exhuming the body of the victim. He maintains that those poisons which can be detected in a decaying body can, with few exceptions, also be found in the ashes which remain in the crematory. The remaining objection that cremation will destroy piety is certainly the weakest of all. Religious ceremonies can be used at the crematory as well as at the grave. Though destruction by fire is more rapid than decay there is no essential difference in the process, except that cremation accomplishes in four or five hours what burial does in as many years. In Italy, it is said, the priests no longer object to cremation, but may be seen performing religious rites at the doors of the crematory.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE JORDAN VALLEY CANAL.

THE *Standard* criticises, in detail, the scheme for the construction of a Jordan Valley Canal. After considering the physical difficulties in the way of its success, the *Standard* says the proposal will have an attraction for some people who will regard it as a means of fulfilling prophecy. But, it is added, "people who invest their money will, we fancy, trouble themselves very little over such questions. But if they did, the destruction of the Holy spots will concern them far more than the point to which we have referred. The Jordan Valley would be filled up to a depth of 1,300 feet at the Dead Sea, and then instead of the Jordan being a river 100 miles long, it will be reduced to ten. The Sea of Galilee, with Tiberias, Capernaum, Bethsaida, Bethshan, Jericho, and many other sacred places will be sunk below the waters, 'The dolmen fields of Gilead and Moab' will be swept away, and a sea 200 miles long, and at least ten miles broad, will fill up the valley—a lake 'covering 1,500 square miles of a country, four times the size of the Dead Sea, or about the size of the Victoria Nyanza.' The Suez Canal was dug through a worthless desert almost uninhabited; this will not be the case with the new waterway. Who is to compensate the thousands of nomadic Arabs, with flocks and herds, who must be dispossessed? What sum will pay for the vineyards and fruit gardens of Jericho and Beisan? At what figure will the 3,000 inhabitants of Tiberias—which will be covered with 700 feet of sea—estimate the loss of their houses, their synagogues, the locality where the Talmud was first reduced to writing on the tombs of Meir and Kahna, and of the great Maimonides? Altogether, at the lowest estimate, the writer whom we have quoted calculates that £222,705,000 is the minimum cost which the promoters, who ask for £8,000,000, must be prepared to face, while the shareholders will be wise if they indulge in no sanguine expectations of dividends during their lives or the lives of their children."

GORGED LIVERS.

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia, headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p. 1. and As. 10. boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents for India.

DESTRUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN CYPRUS.

WE make the following extracts from Miss Gordon Cumming's interesting article on this subject in the *Nineteenth Century*:—

In the month of July, 1880, the British High Commissioner of Cyprus resolved to put in force a considerably modified form of the existing Ottoman regulations with regard to the destruction of the locusts. Whereas these required that every male between the ages of eighteen and sixty should contribute his quota of about sixteen okes of locust eggs, the quantity now required was only eight okes per head, to be furnished by January 1, 1881, a discount of one oke* being allowed to such persons as brought in their quota before November 1. It was further intimated that the Government would hire the labour requisite for working the locust-traps, instead of as heretofore requiring the compulsory work of every twentieth man.

It was stipulated that the eggs must be delivered quite free from any admixture of earth, and should be brought to the Commissioners either at Famagusta, Larnaca, or Nicosia, where they should be weighed and destroyed.

Some hesitation seems to have at first been felt as to whether the liberty of the Cypriote in his new character of British subject would not be more fully recognised by allowing the people to collect the locust-eggs of their own accord, on the assurance that the Government would purchase all eggs brought in for sale. It was, however, decided that the necessity of producing a compulsory fixed quantity would compel a more thorough search, and the man who failed to collect his full weight must buy from the surplus of his more diligent neighbours. He who failed so to do was declared subject to a pecuniary penalty.

As the only persons exempted from this tax were the police, the military, and the households of foreign consuls, and as multitudes of men had no inclination to go out egg-hunting in person a brisk trade was carried on in this commodity, which fetched about a shilling per oke, rising in value towards the close of the season, where seven okes sold for ten shillings.

The advantage of the compulsory collection was very evident, for whereas in the autumn of 1879, when the people had been invited to bring in eggs for sale, only 29,933 okes were collected, the tax in the following autumn amounted to one hundred and eighty-nine thousand okes; in other words, two hundred and thirty-six tons! It seems difficult to realise the possibility of collecting insects' eggs in such vast quantities.

Admirable as was the result obtained by this vast destruction of eggs, the collecting question was one by no means devoid of difficulty. One danger which presented itself was that of establishing a trade in locust's eggs, which might induce the egg-hunters wilfully to preserve a sufficient number to keep up the supply for the following season. Another difficulty was so to regulate the price at which the eggs should sell as to induce people really to search for them in the island, but to prevent its reaching such a figure as should tempt speculators to import the eggs from the mainland.

Then, again, arose the British love of fair play, and it seemed unfair that the poorest labouring man, who had nothing at stake, should be required to furnish the same quota as the large landowner who might suffer damage to the value of hundreds of pounds from the ravages of the locusts in a single day. It was therefore proposed that in the following year the personal tax should be reduced to one oke per man, and that the landowners should be required to pay an additional tax in proportion to their acreage (one oke of eggs for every fifteen donums).

Notwithstanding the enormous destruction of locusts' eggs in the closing months of 1880, the mildness of the winter seems to have favoured the hatching of the survivors, and in the early spring of 1881 the foe were once more marshalled in mighty force. Happily, an unusual abundance of wild grass tended to mitigate their onslaught on the green crops, and the harvest was so unusually rich that the locust ravages were less severely felt than usual. Nevertheless, the necessity for vigorous measures was evident, and the locust war was waged with greater determination than ever.

Although a very much smaller price than heretofore was now offered for locusts' eggs, beginning at one piastre per oke (about a halfpenny per lb.), and as the season advanced, rising to three times that value, the amount collected between July 1881 and February 1882 was five times as great as the total for the two previous years. If the collection of two hundred and thirty-six tons had seemed startling, what shall we say to so amazing an accumulation as 1,063,555 okes, or in plain English one thousand three hundred and twenty-nine and-a-half tons, which was the weight of locusts' eggs destroyed in Cyprus in the spring of 1882!

This destruction of the yet unhatched foe was but a small portion of the task that had to be accomplished. It was necessary to organise a scheme for the extermination of the hungry hordes of living locusts which began to appear in vast numbers, and were not only a present danger, but would inevitably be the progenitors of an ever-increasing multitude.

Preparations for their destruction were therefore made on a very large scale. Upwards of eight thousand locust-traps were manufactured and 5,500 cloth screens edged with strong oil-cloth like those devised by Said Pesha, each fifty yards in length. These with tools and materials (amounting to five hundred tons weight), cost of transport, and payment of labourers, together with the sum (12,000*l.*) paid for locusts, involved a total expenditure of 32,000*l.* for the year ending June 1882, a heavy item of outlay for an island with so small a revenue, but one which would assuredly be recouped within a twelve month, could it but lead to the total extermination of the foe.

To carry out the campaign, the island was divided into ten locust districts, in which fifteen hundred workmen were distributed, under direction of fifty-two Memours, *i.e.*, overseers, who were responsible to the Nazirs, or district superintendents, and these in their turn to the Head Superintendents of the Eastern and Western Divisions. As the labourers were required to keep watch day and night wherever operations were being carried on, it was necessary to provide tents for their shelter, and to form camps and organise a regular commissariat.

The first duty of the overseers was to go over the district allotted to them in search of those places where newly hatched locusts were numerous, and to have these enclosed by cloth screens, or, if the extent and nature of the ground rendered this impossible, then to set up the screens in the direction, in which the foe might be expected to march.

Mr. Arthur Young, the Commissioner of the Famagusta district, reports that the locusts in the Eastern Division of Cyprus chiefly directed their course towards the points east to south. He took by compass the direction in which fifty-two armies were marching, and found that two were steering north, five north-east, twelve east, ten south-east, thirteen south, four south-west, five west, and one north-west. As a matter of preference, they seemed to select small ravines or roads.

When two armies marching in opposite directions met, the smaller force turned and joined the larger.

Nothing seemed to stop these columns; they kept on their course through villages and over walls, and even streams did not check them; indeed the streams only increased the labours of the workmen, for, having been filled by the rains, they sometimes carried whole regiments of locust into districts which had been already cleared of their brethren. The advancing column on reaching such a stream would endeavour to cross it, and although large numbers were invariably drowned, a multitude would keep afloat till they had been carried down scream for a mile or more reaching some place where they could land in safety.

The rate of progress of the locust army is found to vary with their age. When full-grown they march about two miles a day.

Nothwithstanding the enormous destruction of eggs since the last season, the number of locusts in the spring of 1882 proved to be very much greater than in the previous year. According to some reports they were ten times as numerous.

The hatching commenced in the beginning of March, but as it was found impossible to effect an infant massacre, about a fortnight was devoted to discovering the nurseries and commencing siege operations. The actual work of destruction began on March 21, and was continued till May 7. It was, however, greatly hindered by the rains in the first half of April, as the locusts object to march in cloudy or cold weather; so they lie still, and obstinately refuse to approach the pitfalls so invitingly prepared for them. So the labourers watched in vain, and the canvas screens were considerably injured by exposure to weather.

But if the locusts remained at rest on rainy days, they must have marched to their doom with double zest on those which intervened, for out of 32,220 pits which were filled in the district of Famagusta, 4,280 were the tale for the last ten days of March, 11,188 for the first half of April, 14,741 for the latter half, and 2,011 for May. Each pit contained one cubic yard of struggling insects of about 300 okes weight. The total weight of locusts thus destroyed in one district was above twelve thousand tons!

Mr. Young timed the filling of the pits, and found that when the locusts were on quick march, the pits were filled to the brim in about an hour and-a-half. Late one afternoon he saw the head of a column about four hundred yards distant from a line of screens, where, at one point ten pits had been dug, joining one another. Next morning at 10 a.m. he visited these traps, and found them about two-thirds full. In one place a dry well, twenty-five feet in depth, was entirely filled with a densely-packed mass of struggling insect life. Doubtless in locusts history this well at Aya Serghi figures as dismally as that of Cawnpore in the records of India!

The Superintendents and Commissioners agreed in recommending that in this spring of 1883 no effort what ever should be made for the destruction of locusts' eggs, as it was evidently quite useless to expect to find them all. Even on average ground, and under Government supervision, it seems impossible to discover all this hidden treasures, and it is rare that more than seventy per cent. are collected. The subsequnt endeavour to capture the locusts hatched fromthe remaining thirty per cent. involves just as much trouble and expense as if the full number had been developed.

Moreover the destruction of the locusts' eggs necessarily involves that of the larvæ of the Bomliidæ or bee-fly, which is a most valuable ally, as it devours the locust eggs, and five per cent. of those collected in Cyprus in the autumn of 1881 were found to be thus affected, and would consequently have perished without any human intervention.

So, in the present year, all efforts are reserved for the wholesale destruction of the locusts legions when they are in full marching order. To this end a very large addition has been made to the number of screens and traps, the latter being-edged with well-greased oil-cloth, which answers the same purposes as well-greased zinc in preventing the locusts from passing over it and is much lighter to carry. With this increase of screens, and a large increase of workmen and of mounted overseers, it is hoped that this season the greater part of the locusts may have been destroyed ere they could lay their eggs.

Now that the warfare is properly organised, there is good reason to believe that ultimate victory is assured. From the fact of the locust being indigenous, and not a visitor from the mainland, there seems room to hope that it may be altogether eradicated, and this task will become easier if the population increase and cultivation extends.

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* In official reports I find the equivalent of oke variously stated at from 1lb. to 3lbs.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1. Druggists, B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

THE NEED OF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THERE are in the whole British India about 10,000 miles of railway, all of which, with only the most trifling exception, have been laid down either by the State or by companies having a State guarantee of the interest on their capital. About this length of rail is yearly added to the railway system of the United States, but wholly by means of private capital, the Government only conceding land. The United States system has now a total length of more than 120,000 miles, or twelve times the railroad mileage of India. Under these circumstances it is not wonderful that America at present sends six times as much breadstuffs as we get from India, and still supplies us as cheaply as any other country under the sun. It is reckoned that to bring wheat from a railway station in the morth-west of India to an English port costs 14s. per quarter while from Chicago the corresponding wheat centre of the United States, the cost would be only 10 s. But producers in India live on so little that they can pay the extra 4s. for railway and sea carriage and yet supply England with grain. The difficulty felt in the grain districts of India is the absence of the means of getting produce to the railway, so thinly are the lines scattered over the country. If by some means the villages could be brought into communication with the arteries of commerce there would be no question as to the power of India to supply wheat so cheaply and abundantly as to compete on superior terms even with the well-served districts of Western America. India, to be properly developed as a wheat-producing country, should be threaded through and through with railways.

Railways ought to be made in India if only because they are profitable. For the last two years the lines in India, including those which were made for strategic purposes, and, therefore, not on commercial principles, have paid so well that the State has gained half a million sterling per annum. The Indian Government guarantees 5 per cent. on the share capital of a great part of the railways, but it not only is not called upon to pay up and make good its guarantee, but is actually recouped to about the extent mentioned out of the surplus profits of the guaranteed lines. Why, then, are railways not made? They are not made—at least, they are not made with anything like the rapidity which is required—by the State because Parliament some time ago drew a hard-and-fast line upon the Indian Budget, and said no more than 2½ millions sterling should be borrowed annually for public works. We understand that this limit is likely to be removed. At any rate, a parliamentary Committee is likely to report upon the expediency of giving more latitude to the policy of making railways under the Government, either by guarantee to companies or by direct State enterprise. Seeing that the State need now only guarantee 3½ or 4 per cent., while existing railways give on the whole a high rate of profit, there ought to be little hesitation in sanctioning a liability for guaranteed interest. And, secondly, why does not private enterprise step in and undertake the construction of railways in India? First, probably, because private persons cannot go to work without some sort of official aid, or without security from official opposition; but also because India is a country of such vast distances that the earlier experience of investors would be unprofitable. Years would elapse before a new railway in India could be expected to be in such working order as to yield a fair return on the capital expended. Without a guarantee of interest for the first five years or so no financial house would care to advance the money required for new Indian railways. It would not be able to retail the securities to the public with any sort of success. That is why the construction of the railways in India is slow.

Great interest is felt in the progress of lines like the Southern Mahratta, on the capital of which 4 per cent. is guaranteed for five years by the State, and subsequently 3½ per cent. The line is not yet made, and will not be in working order for a year or two. The Bengal Central is also a private company, with a guarantee of 4 per cent., extending no further than 1886, after which it is expected to pay its own expenses and a fair profit besides. If the Government of India and the investing public wait until these concerns are complete, it will evidently be a long time yet before anything like a start is made in providing India with sufficient railways. If the Government were at once to spend or guarantee ten millions on new railways, the 4 per cent. required would be only £400,000, or less than the surplus profit already gained from the working of the lines in existence. Within ten years the outlay, if judicious, would be adding greatly to the revenue of India. A great deal could also be effected towards economy and improvement in the system on which the lines work. Proper conveniences for clearing and storing grain have also to be introduced generally. It has to be remembered that the new railways required by India must above all things be built and worked on economical principles, because, if they are to do any good for their proprietors and the country, their charges must be low. At present iron is cheap, and the opportunity for the cheap construction of Indian railways is so far a good one. By the employment of native labour the lines could be worked very cheaply. The field for progress before the Indian Government in this direction is very wide. What is needed is the courage to guarantee capital, and the energy to direct it with effect and economy to the construction of railways in the districts now crying out for want of them.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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ORIGINAL PLYMOUTH GIN.

THE best and purest spirit. Free from saccharine matter. An absolutely pure spirit with an extremely fine Gin or Geneva flavour, an agreeable stimulant and a wholesome dietetic.

This Gin is proved to be an exquisite product of the distiller's art, and if it is equalled, is certainly not surpassed in purity and wholesomeness by any other alcoholic beverage sold or consumed in this country.

Per case of one dozen Rs. 20.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

KANGRA TEAS.
THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:
Orange Pekoe .... Rs. 1 8 0
Imperial Mixture .... „ 1 4 0
Pekoe Souchong .... „ 1 0 0
Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

STONE'S LG A (L[redacted]S' PALE ALE.

This Ale has been Specially Brewe[redacted] at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale th[redacted]

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest [redacted]h the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the Germ[redacted]ffers in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and[redacted]

BASS & CO.'S I[redacted] ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOT[redacted]
May be obtained[redacted]in India.
STONE & SON, 16, GE[redacted]HOUSE, LONDON.

ANDREW USHER & COMPANY,
DISTILLERS—EDINBURGH.

HAVING been appointed sole consignees in the Bombay Presidency for the above firm's celebrated Scotch Whiskies, we beg to call attention of connoisseurs to their special brands as detailed at foot. These Whiskies are of the very highest character, are fully matured by being stored in casks for many years, and are therefore fit for immediate consumption. They are always shipped of uniform age, strength, and quality

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET ("SPECIAL RESERVE")
(Blended) White Capsule.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET.
Blended Gold Capsule.
Registered Brands.
Gold Medal, London Exhibition, 1873.
SCOTCH. Fine Blend. Silver Capsule.
All the above in Quarce Casks, Octaves, and Cases.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

RIPON IRON-WORKS,
FRERE-ROAD,
NEAR PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THESE NEW WORKS have been planned and laid out by us so as to secure the most practical working arrangement of the various departments, and on a scale commensurate with the execution of the HEAVIEST description of WORK.

The most modern and improved MACHINE TOOLS and Appliances are employed throughout, thus ensuring the greatest accuracy of workmanship, combined with economy and despach.

Special care is exercised in the selection of all iron for structural work and forgings.

The Foundry Departments are specially under the supervision of our MR. COUPER, whose castings are favourably known in India, and we are in a position to execute every class of Foundry work up to twenty tons, including Cylinders, Rollers and Loam Castings of all kinds, and we willingly submit tests of the quality of Iron used.

Castings of Brass, Phosphor Bronze, and Stones Metal as may be required.

Import orders entrusted to us will be carried out with promptitude, and we have secured such terms as will compare favourably with the usual rates, while we guarantee the quality.

We are prepared to submit Designs, make out Plans and Estimates, and give quotations for all descriptions of Machinery and Iron Structures, and undertake their importation, manufacture or erection.

All orders entrusted to us have our immediate personal supervision.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER.

ESTABLISHED 1866.
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.
Chronometers cleaned.
Chronometers repaired.
Chronometers rated.*
Chronometers supplied on hire.†
Sextants adjusted.
Index and Horizon Glasses re-silvered.
Agates in Compasses re-placed.
Barometers repaired, and glass tubes re-placed, &c., &c.

Only the most experienced European Assistants are employed in this branch, and we guarantee all repairs executed by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

* We take our observations from an astronomical Regulator of the highest Standard giving a mean variation of 1, 4 seconds per month; checked weekly with the time-ball.

Our charge for rating a Chronometer is the same as the Observatory's—Rs. 5. We undertake to send for Chronometers on board and to return them on board with the greatest possible care.

† A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid rates always ready for delivery.

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CASH ONLY BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH ESTABLISHMENTS IN BAZAAR, Ld.
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CASH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH WHERE BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH YOU CAN BAZAAR, Ld.
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CASH ALL BAZAAR, Ld.
CASH REQUISITES FOR A BAZAAR, Ld.
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CASH ARRIVE BY EVERY MAIL. BAZAAR, Ld

ESPLANADE ROAD AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
CARNAC ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
& EAST STREET, POONA.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY.

TELEPHONE NOS.
Works........74 } WORKS AND DEPOT FOR MACHINERY......CARNAC BUNDER, BOMBAY. { TELEPHONE NOS
Office..........30 } OFFICE........................FORBES STREET, FORT. { PRINCE'S DOCK..9

THE COMPANY are prepared to give Estimates for the erection of Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, including the erection of the necessary buildings, supplying Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c., complete, handed over in thorough working order. Also for Paper Mills, Sugar-crushing and Refining Mills, Distilleries, Hydraulic Presses for Cotton, Hides, or Oil. MacAdam Brothers' variable Turbines.

Plans and Estimates for Steam Launches, any size, Gigs, Ferry-boats, Life-boats of Teak Iron, or Steel will be sent on application. The Hulls, Engines, and Boilers of these Launches are made by ourselves at the Works. We can guarantee speeds from 9 to 16 knots. Paddle-boats with drafts of 9 when fully laden.

Our prices will be found much less than those of English makers, exclusive of the heavy freight charged on Launches from England.

The Works are now fitted with the latest improved Machinery capable of turning out high-class work, and, when the additional Machinery which has been ordered from England is at work, will be one of the most complete Engineering Works in India. The General Management of the Work will be carried out by Mr. J. S. Pirrie, the late Proprietor, assisted by five skilled European Assistants; and the Company trust, by careful supervision of all work and moderate estimates, to be able to compete with English Engineering Firms in many articles, such as Bridge, Roof, and Structural Iron Work, Engines, Boilers, Steam Launches, Tanks and Ornamental Castings for Building purposes.

We purpose keeping in stock in our Depôt for Machinery only the very best class of Stores and the highest class of Machinery and Tools. Any articles not in stock at the time of inquiry we can, through our Agents in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, have sent out by Mail or Canal Steamer in seven weeks. There being so many different sections of Rolled Iron Joists and Beams, it would be impossible to keep all sizes on stock.

List of sections, safe strains, weight per foot, and price, sent monthly, with our usual Monthly Price List of Goods, subject to fluctuation in price.

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the car of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the natur[redacted]
Employment on the amount of security [redacted]
Premiums periodically reduced[redacted]
For Prospectuses and Pr[redacted]
D. McLAU[redacted]
9, Elph[redacted]

TH[redacted]
[redacted]BER, 1881.
ANNU[redacted] £1,138,014
FIRE [redacted]SERVE £1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE £3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.
LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.
For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL..................	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..................	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL..............	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..............	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834
INVESTED CAPITAL ACCUMULATED ASSETS,
£1,107,300-18-5.

LONDON OFFICE: No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET
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LOCAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
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SOLICITORS: Messrs. HORE, CONROY, and BROWN.

INSURANCES for whole term of life or short periods effected at REDUCED INDIAN RATES, with or without participation in profits.
A LIBERAL BONUS is added to all participating Policies which have been six years in force, or, if desired, it can be taken in the form of a reduction in the annual premium.
Claims adjusted in Bombay without reference to Head Office.
For[redacted]lars of rates and proposal papers apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries.
Bo[redacted]

[redacted]ANY.
TO[redacted]
SPINNING [redacted]
BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD [redacted]
CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862....................£390,690
„ 1881....................£383,324

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	........£1,254,277 3 1	1876	........£3,492,950 1 4
1871	........£2,196,972 15 8	1881	........£4,673,299 5 1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
1,376 PROPOSALS for......................Rs. 44,74,800.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,00 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

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Or any of the Agents in India.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.
INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10. at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.